

# AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

APRIL 1960

35 CENTS

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**IN  
THIS  
ISSUE**

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**28  
ARTICLES  
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VITAL  
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TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH

APRIL 1960

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"Labor education" is of the utmost importance to Communist China. What it is, what its fallacies are and how intellectuals and students have resisted it is discerningly discussed by S. K. LI on page 28 in *Red China Wars On Learning*.

An Arkansan by birth and a Virginian by schooling (Randolph-Macon), MABEL WHITESIDE EHLERT came to New York "to stay a year or two;" but she got married and discovered she could never live further away than the exurb of Chatham, New Jersey. A New York friend of that first year she's not forgotten is *Happy Hasenpfeffer* (page 77).

*More Graduate Students Are the Key*, LEON S. DURE, 3d., suggests, page 113. Graduate work would appear to be Dure's milieu, his having graduated in philosophy and received an MA in Biology from the University of Virginia; presently, he's working on a PhD in plant physiology at the University of Texas. Meanwhile, he's found time for marriage and two children.

ELINOR HORNE lives in an adobe house (called the "house of tomorrow" when it was built in 1945) on her ranch in Carmel Valley, California. Outdoors, in that miraculously salubrious hilltop country, she prefers horseback riding and some occasional target practice.

Indoors: chess, good food ("cooking is the only work I like—writing isn't work"), conversation and bridge. Publicly, she isn't "distinguished;" rather, she's "controversial," being obsessed with the "hysteria" that sex courses and mental health programs in schools bear watching and that McCarthy was right. "I have lost many battles," she sighs. Oh, well, *Your Time Is Not My Time*, she declares, page 119.

When ROBERT GARDNER was 28 he was appointed City Judge of Newport Beach, California. It made him the nation's youngest judge, a "questionable bid for immortality" that reasserted itself when Gardner was 34 and he was appointed Superior Court Judge in Santa Ana. Then, he was California's youngest. "Alas, the inexorable passage of time has destroyed the bids," shrugs Judge Gardner, now 48. In the 13 years since he has most frequently been the presiding judge for the court's criminal division. What brief does he hold for the accused who insists society forced him into crime? Inspect *But Judge, I'm Sick*, page 149.

## We Need a Second Political Party in 1960

*When the conservatives unite, a powerful political force will be generated*

by Harold Lord Varney

THE CHOICE which faces the non-radical American voter in this year's Presidential battle is almost farcical. Once again, as in every Presidential campaign since 1920, he will be denied an opportunity to choose between two opposite concepts of government, honestly and courageously stated. Instead, he will go to his polling place to decide between two nominees whose campaign utterances have been an almost identical duet in opportunism. He will know painfully in advance that the victor, whether Republican or Democrat, will not give him the kind of America that he wants. During the next four years, he will continue to be a stranger in Washington.

But because the conservative still clings to hope, this stage of the election finds him grasping heedlessly for straws. He is trying

to read into the words and records of the front-running candidates a promise which does not actually exist.

Thus, if he leans toward Nixon, he builds up a mythology about Ambitious Dick which has little correspondence with realities. He fortifies his faith by recollections of the Vice President's role in the unmasking of Alger Hiss 12 years ago. He conveniently closes his mind to such recent Nixon vote-inspired antics as his espousal of an unlimited World Court, his me-too part in the recent Eisenhower wooing of Khrushchev and scrapping of the Dulles Cold War policies, his slavish support of all-out foreign aid and economic development, his support of the extreme position on integration, his championship of more drastic civil rights legislation or his losing effort to change Senate rules to curb fili-

bustering. He disregards the warning of such a canny Washington political observer as Richard L. Wilson that, "He (Nixon) has made a distinct turn to the left. When the choice has been made between the Republican right and Republican left, Nixon has sided with the Republican left."

**N**OVEMBER will find many trustful conservatives voting for Nixon under the impression that they are voting for a new Robert A. Taft. Instead, what they will actually be voting for is a shrewder and more chameleon Harold E. Stassen.

On the other hand, if he puts his faith in Kennedy, the conservative voter is likewise courting disenchantment. Many non-radicals see Kennedy as their man (1) because of the American-minded record of his father, Joseph P. Kennedy; (2) because Kennedy did not cast a vote against Joe McCarthy in the testing censorship vote of 1954; (3) because it is assumed that Kennedy shares the correct anti-communist position of the Catholic Church to which he belongs. But even a superficial examination of the Kennedy record since he came to Congress in 1947 shows that he has not been with the non-radicals on any basic decision.

For instance, in congress, Kennedy voted against the Taft-Hartley Act, actively sought repeal

of loyalty-oath clause of the National Defense Education Act, supported the internationalist Organization for Trade Cooperation and denounced the "pressure tactics" of the American Legion. In the Senate, he conspicuously has warred against the immigration laws and in his most publicized achievement (the trade union investigation) has been a merciless inquisitor when conservative unions like the Teamsters and the Carpenters have been on the pan, but an indulgent friend when the much more socially dangerous Walter Reuther has been on the hot seat.

The one act of the Kennedy career which appeared courageous to non-radicals—his failure to pair his vote and be counted for the censorship of Joe McCarthy—now has been disavowed by Kennedy. When questioned on TV on Martin Agronsky's program, he stated that he believed the censorship of McCarthy was justified. Later, when Richard Rovere published a smear book on McCarthy in 1958, Kennedy was so anxious to reassure the "Liberals" that he was not a McCarthyite that he wrote a review in the *Washington Post and Times-Herald*, praising this book of malice and attacking both McCarthy and Taft, who are in their graves and unable to reply.

Those who honor the Kennedy name for the courageous war-time America-first stand of the senior

Kennedy, note to their sorrow that the younger Kennedy has gone all-out for all internationalist quackery of the post-war period. Although in 1956 John F. Kennedy authored the much-read *Profiles in Courage*, in which he lauded eight great Americans for their backbone in championing unpopular causes, the young man since he reached Washington has never been known to emulate his own heroes. Like Nixon, if he reached the White House, it would require a political biopsy to discover whether he was a "liberal" or a conservative.

Stuart Symington, who has been welcomed wistfully by some conservatives as the one last hope of the right in the 1960 contest, is also a man who sports a Joseph's coat of many colors. The very fact that he is Mr. Truman's handpicked candidate should make all non-radicals wary of this affable dark horse.

**D**ESPITE his useful work in alerting the nation to the incompetence of our arms race with Russia, Symington has been strongly myopic when it comes to communists in the United States. Before he entered politics, while he was still president of the Emerson Electric Company in St. Louis, he shocked his fellow townsmen by signing a contract with William Sentner, self-proclaimed commu-

nist leader, to unionize all his employees in Sentner's communist-controlled UE. With the left-wing Bishop William C. Scarlett, he staged round table discussion meetings at which the later Smith Act-convicted Sentner was given an opportunity to exploit the communist cause by respectfully listened-to public addresses.

Symington again showed his disbelief in the domestic communist menace during the televised McCarthy hearings. Instead of applauding McCarthy's brave fight against Reds in the government, Symington became an undisguised McCarthy-baiter. His inspired campaign biographer, Paul L. Wellman, describes Symington's performance at the hearings in these absurdities: "In the end it was Symington, whose loyalty to his country and concern for its armed forces made him enter the distasteful battle of invective, who was the most effective and it seemed at times the only one who would stand up and throw McCarthy's words in his teeth. . . . But he committed himself to the fight and saw it through to the bitter end."

To anti-communists this picture of Symington which author Wellman draws is not an attractive one. In the hour of McCarthy's need, when in lonely courage he stood facing the whole wolf-pack of American anti-Anti-Communism, Symington was among the stone-

throwers. Worse, he now boasts of it.

It may well be that Stuart Symington will be the most instinctively conservative candidate that American voters will have a chance to vote for in 1960, but he inspires little enthusiasm among American non-communists who are seeking forthright leadership. His career has been a tissue of disappointment.

Admittedly, Nixon, Kennedy and Symington are the best hope of the American right in 1960. The fact is a measure of the low estate into which conservative political fortunes have fallen. In an hour which calls for a Lincoln or a Churchill, the two old parties offer us only these three little men. None has ever displayed a spark of ability beyond that of a talented front man.

But what of the other three front-runners—Johnson, Humphrey and Stevenson? Although each of these has some touch of brilliance, none measures up to the office of President. And all three are hopeless prisoners of the Left. Johnson, the old protégé of Franklin D. Roosevelt, makes an occasional reassuring gesture, but he is at heart an unreconstructed New Dealer. Humphrey, while nimble-minded, is America's worst example of non-stop logorrhea. Stevenson, the darling of Eleanor Roosevelt, is a phonograph record who has played all the tunes.

NONE OF THESE SIX would-be Presidents may be expected to face the haunting issues which agitate conservative Americans—the loss of American sovereignty to world government, the erosion of our constitutional safeguards under a welfare-state-minded Supreme Court, the dissipation of our national heritage through the present share-the-wealth foreign aid plan for all the world, the degradation of states rights, the intolerable tax structure of America, the maintenance of our safeguards against the enemy within. These are the issues which are desperately important to the millions of American conservatives. We cannot expect any of the six seekers of the Presidency to talk honestly on any of these problems. Indeed, all of them have already taken public stands in opposition to the conservative position.

How, it will be asked, did a once inspired America sink into such a state of political and social mediocrity? Although it has not been so visible as now, we have been moving toward such a condition for many years. The last 40 years have witnessed a decline of partisanship which has registered itself at every level of our national life. Affirmative men and affirmative ideas are no longer desired in our political atmosphere. The prizes have gone to leaders who are gifted in finding storm-cellar,



not fox-holes. The scheming middle-roader has replaced the bitter-enders as the accepted national leader. In this year, 1960, Casper Milquetoast has become our political archetype.

The last Presidential battle which was fought out on the old traditional American hard-hitting lines was 1920 when the Republicans vanquished Woodrow Wilson, and his stand-in, James Cox, on the League of Nations issue. Wilson, who was historically wrong, threw everything which he had into the battle, including his health. The Republicans who beat the League of Nations—the elder Lodge, Hiram Johnson, Philander C. Knox et al—knew nothing about storm-cellars. It was a fight on an epochal scale. After it was over, something had been decided, at least for another decade and a half. In the 1920 election, the people had two clean-cut alternatives to choose between. Because the issues were not blurred, they could make a wise decision.

But partisan elections began to do a fade-out after 1920. In 1924, John W. Davis became the Democratic nominee and he waged a campaign of me-too-ism. In 1924, 1928 and 1932 we saw the spectacle of Democratic nominees campaigning upon the platform that they could do the same things as the Republicans but could do them better. In the three succeeding

dreary Roosevelt elections, it was the Republicans who stressed the no-change role. Since Roosevelt's death, the two old parties have moved steadily toward a disguised bi-partisanship. The apogee was reached in the present Congress when, after a whopping Democratic victory in 1958, the triumphant Democrats found no other expedient policy to follow except to agree with Eisenhower.

**I**N SUCH BANKRUPTCY of partisanship, what course is now open to the American conservative who has lost his faith in the two parties?

If he is content to play political numbers games, he can still work up a lot of exuberance over the Nixons and the Kennedys, only to find after their election that he has made not even a dent in the invertebrate kind of government which he has learned to abhor. Fortunately, hundreds of thousands of American voters are no longer content to participate in such a farce. They are determined to waste no more votes on Mr. Facing Both Ways.

The logic of the times calls for the formation of a new conservative political party. Such a party will not actually be a third party—it more accurately can be described as a second party since the Republicans and Democrats are no longer ideological rivals.

Admittedly, independent parties have acquired a bad name in American politics. They have been the graveyards of many political enthusiasms and political careers. With our two-party controlled polling machinery, a third party does not fit well into the electoral pattern. In American political history, third parties never have caught on unless, like the Republican Party of 1854, they have been built on the scaffold of another collapsing party.

Nevertheless, there are valid reasons for belief that the conservatives of the country, if they will stop fragmentizing their strength in hundreds of separate, rival organizations and programs, can turn the trick in this new decade.

Only the fatuous can believe that conservatives, acting as a new party, can make much of an impact in 1960. The preliminary basic organizing work has not been done in each state. There is no colorful, charismatic leader who can bring the atmosphere of emotion into the new movement. Little more can be done in 1960 than to lay the foundations of the party. But unless this is done, another four years will be lost before the attempt can be made again.

**T**HE FIRST serious attempt to band conservatives into a new party was made in the ill-starred

Andrews campaign of 1956. The Andrews candidacy was a quickly improvised protest vote organized by admitted amateurs. Without material resources, without access to communications media, without the support of existing precinct or county vote-canvassing organizations, with an able candidate but one who was virtually unknown to the electorate-at-large, it was inevitable that the new party should make a miserable showing. It was able to place the party on the ballot in only 18 states. Despite these handicaps, T. Coleman Andrews polled 175,679 votes, mostly in the South.

In the same election, another hastily organized independent vote for Senator Harry S. Byrd polled 134,132 votes, also mostly Southern.

In an election involving 62,000,000 voters, such a showing was almost microscopic. Yet, the Andrews candidacy demonstrated the existence of a public which is waiting for a new party. If such results can be obtained with only a handful of America's anti-communists cooperating, how much greater would be the outcome if the majority of active American conservatives could be mobilized behind it?

It is encouraging to note that several effective groups are doing exploratory work in this direction in different parts of the country. Some of these groups have actually

reached the stage of functioning as local political parties. In Texas, in 1956, a Constitutional Party polled 14,591 write-in votes for President and 23,534 votes for a state official.

Texas conservatives are banded together for political action in the active "Texans for America," under the leadership of J. Evetts Haley. In California, a Constitutional Party polled 6,087 write-in votes in 1956. In Arkansas, where a Constitutional Party got on the ballot, it polled 7,008 votes in its first try, in 1956. In Iowa, a similar party received 3,202 votes the same year.

At a convention held in Chicago last October under the joint auspices of the National Committee for Economic Freedom and the Independent American Forum, several hundred enthusiastic volunteer delegates discussed the possibility of a national conservative party. In New Jersey, where the Andrews ticket polled 5,317 votes in 1956, there is the nucleus of a sizable conservative party. In New York, the Taxpayers Party which polled 76,000 New York City votes for its leader, Vito P. Battista, for mayor in 1957, has ambitious plans to get on the New York state ballot and become a functioning state-wide conservative party.

**A**LL THESE scattered activities are still on a small-scale and

are being supported by only a handful of their potential backers. But they indicate the unlighted fuse which underlies the conservative party idea. A colorful leader and a stirring national issue could quicken all these embryonic movements into purposeful life.

The stumbling block to general conservative support of the new party movement is the desire of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats not to sacrifice their beachheads in the machinery of the old parties. When a Bracken Lee can be elected mayor of Salt Lake City, a Wesley Powell governor of New Hampshire or a Barry Goldwater United States Senator from Arizona on a Republican ticket, the folly of abandoning the old party—lock, stock and barrel—to the "liberals" is self-evident. In New Jersey, conservative Republicans see a real chance to defeat "Fund for the Republic" Clifford P. Case this year with the brilliant anti-communist, Judge Robert Morris. Few conservatives want to jeopardize such possibilities by independent party ventures.

Similarly, in the Solid South, conservative Democrats who are in control of the Democratic Party machinery in such states as Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas have no intention of relinquishing it to New Deal rivals. There is logic behind such a stand.

Accordingly, at this stage, most conservatives require a national political party which will be resilient to work within the primaries of either of the old political parties, whenever expedient. The classic example of such strategy was A. C. Townley's Non-Partisan League in the farm belt which, for years, controlled the Republican Party of North Dakota and which, for a short time, gained control of the Democratic Party of Minnesota.

**W**HATEVER FORM it takes, it seems inevitable that a new party is on its way. The number of natural conservatives in the United States in both parties is little short of 25,000,000 voters. The number

of activists—men and women who are willing to do something about it—has been estimated as at least 800,000.

When this vast, politically-homeless human force is harnessed to effective political action, its impact on American life will be terrific. If not victorious in its own name, a national conservative party could quite quickly become the balance of power, feared by and influencing all opportunists in the old organizations. The disillusionment which will follow the triumph of a Nixon or a Kennedy in 1960 will conceivably give the new party the propulsion to get off the ground. Once it arrives, it can remake the face of American politics.

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### *Whatever Became of the Will Hays Office?*

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NEWS FROM California, second largest communist-populated state of the Union, shows the movie industry is sadly in need of a new Will Hays Office to clean it up, set a code of decency and remove the Red influence. If there is such an office at present it seems to be silent on most of the subversive episodes going on out there!

Remember how, after World War I, morals collapsed in Hollywood, and the lewd and revolting orgies came to light? Remember how Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle lost out with the public, because it couldn't stomach his debauchery? Movie exhibitors, faced with financial ruin, demanded that a code of decency be set up. Will Hays stepped in to clean up the movie industry. He did a good job. Today, one can only guess that the Will Hays Office has been closed, or, that a new influence has come over the colony. Has it been taken over by some oil-boiled Liberal?

Only a few years ago the public would have balked at the sort of garbage coming out of Hollywood. Such news as sometimes emanates from the movie capital today would have spoiled several careers before World War II and the Korean police job.

A retired theater manager says the movies have had their day. Yes, the better kind probably have. But the way Californians take contemporary news items without protest indicates that movies, of another sort, have not yet had their day. Collapse of moral values all through the movie industry seems evident. The industry was supposed to have fired Reds from studio jobs and other departments long ago.—E. H. ALEXANDER.

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## EUGENE W. CASTLE

**I**T IS WITH SORROW and a sense of great loss that we take from our masthead the name of Eugene W. Castle.

Mr. Castle, a contributor to and an editor of the *AMERICAN MERCURY*, died February 8, in New York City, after a long illness. He was author of *Billions, Blunders and Baloney* and *The Great Giveaway*. An outspoken and sincere critic of the United States Information Agency and the Foreign Aid program, he testified several times before committees and subcommittees of the Senate and House of Representatives. He was a patriot and a conservative and dedicated his life to what he believed to be best for his country. His last article for *MERCURY* was *Danger Ahead*, in the November, 1959, issue.

Funeral services and burial were held in his native city, San Francisco.

His death is a loss to the American people, whose battle he fought until illness stopped him.



# **MIND CONTROL**

## **the ultimate tyranny**

**by John Benedict**

**F**ROM THE MOMENT man first appeared on earth, he has tried to enslave his fellow man. Civilizations have risen and fallen, some to vanish without a trace, in a never-ending cycle of birth, maturation and decay. And always a tale of evil and tyrants' ruthless suppression of mankind has been woven in the warp and woof of history.

Yet each has failed—irrevocably—and faded into limbo. Why? Because no man has ever succeeded in controlling men's minds. Their bodies, yes; but not their minds. But now, today, this very minute, men are working feverishly, secretly, at the shaping of this weapon—which they feel at long last is in their grasp: the ultimate tyranny, mind control.

Last November a five-day Darwin centennial celebration held at the University of Chicago was ad-

dressed by Prof. Hermann J. Muller, Nobel Prize-winning geneticist of the University of Indiana, who outlined a program for the "guidance of human evolution." He believes that the genetic quality of the population could be brought under human control "if the attitude toward reproduction were more rational and more socially directed." To achieve the desired end, he said,

some long-entrenched attitudes, especially the feelings of proprietary rights and prerogatives about one's own germinal material, supported by misplaced egotism, will have to yield to some extent. This feeling does not represent a natural instinct, since there are primitive tribes yet alive who do not have even the concept of biological fatherhood.

He prefers foster pregnancy, through artificial insemination from frozen male and female germ

cells, a procedure which would make the genetic endowments of "the Einsteins" available for nurturing into childhood and adulthood!

Thus, children can be adopted not merely after birth but even, as it were, before fertilization. This will provide the opportunity of bearing a child resulting from the union, under microscope, of reproduction cells . . . preferably . . . derived from persons long deceased.

He called for a

kind of parthenogenesis—the duplication of a complete individual either from a male or female germ cell alone. . . . the offspring will obtain his hereditary equipment entirely from one individual with whom he will be identical genetically as if he were his identical twin. This would be accomplished by extracting the nucleus (which contains all the genes) from a fertilized human egg and inserting in its place an entire nucleus obtained from the cell of some pre-existing person, chosen on the evidence of the life he or she had led, and his or her tried potentialities. In this manner, it would become possible to bring back to life outstanding individuals long since dead, perpetuating for all generations large numbers of men and women of genius in all fields of endeavor. This would, in a sense, represent a form of physical immortality. (*New York Times*, November 29, 1959, page E11.)

**T**HERE is a remarkable similarity—even to the actual wording—between Muller's theorizing and that of Dr. James F. Crow, pro-

fessor of genetics at the University of Wisconsin and vice-president of the Genetics Society of America. An article in the April, 1959, *Esquire* by Robert O'Brien entitled "Coming: Man-Made Men," quoted Crow as stating that he, too, favored having banks of frozen germ cells since

the future welfare of the world depends disproportionately on . . . the Einsteins that we produce . . . the Darwins, the Newtons. We might try to increase the incidence of genius. . . . Scientists are now convinced that [they can] create a special breed of geniuses to think for the world, or even create a breed of worker drones. . . . within the next ten years it may be possible to mix chemicals in a test tube, and make life . . . quivering with a spark man has always believed God alone could strike.

Scientists engaged in this research include Joshua Lederberg of the University of Wisconsin; his former student, Norton D. Zinder; Seymour Benzer, of Purdue; Robert L. Sinsheimer at the California Institute of Technology, and Arthur Kornberg at Washington University, St. Louis.

What are some of the other evidences of professional abuse by scientists who—by their own credo—are supposed to *serve* humanity?

An early manifestation of sacrilegious symbolism used by the "inner circle of atomic scientists" was the designation of the first

test atomic explosion site as "Trinity," and of another such bomb explosion as "Jehovah." J. Robert Oppenheimer was director of the "Trinity" explosion. (See A. E. C. hearing re J. R. Oppenheimer, April, 1954, page 32.) These code names for the unleashing of the tremendous forces inside of the atom are obviously intended to be Promethean references to Man-Become-God. As Otto Weininger wrote in his book, *Sex and Character* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908, pages 314-15), "modern materialistic science, [in its] widest interpretation . . . is the endeavor to remove all transcendentalism." He also observed that "its devotees cling naturally to matter, and expect to find the solution of everything in its properties."

Henry R. Luce's article in the December, 1955, *Fortune*, "A Speculation About A. D. 1980," provides a grisly prediction of things to come.

He wrote,

if ever there could be a time when the Atlas - Prometheus faith could provide the *consensus* for a civilization, it is the age on which the sun of knowledge and power is now rising so high. By 1980, the whole outlook on life will have so radically changed that there might emerge, for the first time on this planet, an elite capable of sustaining a magnificent civilization (probably global) on the basis of the noble Lord's noble and Promethean philosophy.

Luce was referring to the "skeptical or atheist position" of Lord Bertrand Russell, whom he had previously quoted.

THE ATLAS - PROMETHEAN "faith," so dear to Russell's heart, refers to a mythic tradition which—in theological terms—can never represent a Faith. Nevertheless, Russell, an atheist, is currently a spokesman for those who share his belief that Man is God, or should be. Hence, he has chosen as a model, Prometheus—a demi-god and brother of the Titan, Atlas—who surpassed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and even deceived Jupiter (Zeus) many times. Jupiter ordered Prometheus chained to a rock, where he was to remain for 30,000 years, fed upon by a vulture. He was freed after 30 years when Hercules killed the bird of prey. According to Appolodorus, Prometheus made the first man and woman upon the earth of clay and animated them by means of fire which he had stolen from the chariot of the sun. Prometheus, consulted as an oracle by all the gods, was credited with having taught man the use of fire and many other arts, including the medicinal use of plants. (Lempriere's *Classical Dictionary*, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1949.)

In his *Fortune* article, Luce continued, quoting Voltaire as saying,

"If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent Him." Then another brilliant Frenchman, August Comte, an idol of his age, proclaimed that God was no longer necessary because, in fact, man *had* invented Him. Surveying the amazing triumphs of intellect and science even one hundred years ago . . . Comte was in an ecstasy of joy over the Final Victory of Man . . . man had at last fashioned the key to truth, namely science. [Comte disliked Jesus.] . . .

Nietzsche, perhaps the profoundest prophet of nineteenth-century Europe, had cried: "God is dead." That seemed to fit the facts. . . . Nietzsche foresaw the emergence of Superman. He scorned the littleness and meanness of unheroic aristocracy and of bourgeois aims and proclaimed a holy war . . . to be waged by man, the glorious reality, against God, a debilitating fiction; Nietzsche was a Promethean, a Russellite with drums and banners.

Luce sees man in "collaboration with God in the whole of evolution" even though "a 'new' human nature would be required—a new mutation!" He claims that "today, to a degree never before known, man is Organization Man." He continues:

. . . there is not only the inspired individual, there is also the humble servant of truth, the individual servant of charity. And the gifts of the Spirit are various: there is foresight and imagination; there is also duty and tradition. For if, as we believe, the Spirit is at work in the race of man, then the work of the Spirit is done not only in the atom of the individual but also through

the generations of men and in traditions and in treasured wisdom and in the moral law slowly apprehended and in the beloved community and in the Church.

President Whitney Griswold of Yale said<sup>1</sup> as quoted in the *Fortune* article,

Since that moment, lost in the mists of time, when man first looked upon himself and saw the image of God, he has struggled against all the powers of nature and the supernatural, and against all the tyrannies of his fellow man, to fulfill the promise in that image. He has lived to the full, in pleasure and pain, the gregarious life to which half of his instincts and appetites committed him. And in response to the other half, he has striven in every element on earth, in the skies above the earth and in the waters under the earth, to express himself as an individual.

Luce ends with the observation that

just as all biological mutations must start in some unforeseeable organism, so the mutations in human nature that mark the evolution of man must start with one or a few individuals, who in a manner beyond our understanding become possessed of and by the ideal to be proclaimed, the new vision of the eternal logos.

AT THE National Electronic Conference in Chicago, October 3, 1957, Curtiss R. Schafer, of the Norden-Ketay Corporation, Milford, Connecticut, spoke on research being done in the field of

"bio-control," another approach to mind control. He defined this as the

control of the physical movements, mental processes, emotional reactions and apparent sensory perceptions of the higher forms of animal life (including man) by means of bio-electrical signals which are transmitted and injected into the central nervous system of the subject.

He warned that a conquering nation, by means of bio-control, could equip each child soon after birth with a socket mounted under the scalp and electrodes reaching selected brain areas. A year or two later, a miniature radio receiver and antenna would be plugged into the socket. This would mean complete human control of thought and action and would make obsolete the newspaper, radio and television because information would be transmitted directly to the individual brain. (*New York Journal-American*, October 3, 1957.)

In 1958 a secret study was made covering the little-explored field of behavioral science (a euphemism for the study of mind and body control). The report, handed to the Senate by Dr. James G. Miller, director of the Mental Research Institute at the University of Michigan and chairman of the group which made the study, warned that

we must assume the possibility of a breakthrough in the control of at-

titudes and beliefs of human beings through exceptionally effective educational techniques (or) drugs, (or) subliminal stimulation, (or) manipulation of motives, or some yet unrecognized medium. [Other scientific observers said that] if the Russians ever could send out an earth satellite station broadcasting subliminal or invisible messages to control man's thought, it could conceivably destroy man's willingness to defend himself. (*New York Journal-American*, February 8, 1958.)

THE Ford Foundation granted through 1957 over \$10,000,000 for research in this area. Of these grants the Center of Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, received \$5,000,000 and the Population Council, Inc., \$1,000,000.

A current infringement on man's free will is subliminal advertising. The Federal Communications Commission exists to protect the public from such devices for thought control. The FCC's lax attitude towards quiz show scandals and the radio-TV networks' "inability" to police these shows indicates how little "protection" the public may expect to receive from subliminal advertising. Jack Gould, in the *New York Times*, December 8, 1957, reported that the advertising is accomplished by flashing a message before the victim for one three-thousandth of a second. This will not be "seen" by the eye, but will register on the subconscious. The viewer will feel

an urge to follow the suggestion made in the message flashed, whatever it might be. A simple way to detect such a message, Gould quoted a source as saying, is to "spread apart the five fingers of the hand and then flash it up and down between your eyes and the TV screen. . . . the flashing hand will show it up."

**I**N THE ARTICLE, "Most Hidden Persuasion," in the *New York Times Magazine* for January 12, 1958, Subliminal Projection Company, Inc., 5 East 57th Street, New York City, was identified as the organization which developed this method. However, the article noted that in 1956, "an experiment in subliminal projection was tried on five million people, an audience of a British Broadcasting Corporation TV program." Also a few NYU psychologists reported that they, too, had fooled an audience with subliminal messages flashed on a screen. A New Orleans outfit, Experimental Films, Inc., also is experimenting with the subliminal method.

The New York organization's president announced that by February, 1958, some 15 motion picture houses were to have begun advertising subliminally for a three-month test period. The company predicted that within a year (of January 12, 1958) most outdoor and second-run cinemas would be

using this technique, which it described as part of the free press. "We have a freedom to communicate. If we get into a hassle, we'll go to the Supreme Court and some decision will be made." This company was also experimenting at that time with subliminal advertising in the field of hearing.

Aldous Huxley, in a filmed interview on WABC-TV, New York, in 1958, stated that he had talked

to one of the people who has done most of the experimental work in the *psychological laboratories* on this. . . . his view was that it may be used to some extent in the 1960 campaign but will probably be used a good deal—and much more effectively—in the 1964 campaign, because this is the rate at which technology advances. (Fund for the Republic reprint.)

Huxley's "Drugs That Shape Men's Minds" in the October 18, 1958, *Saturday Evening Post*, was one of the most important articles of a prophetic-scientific nature written in this century. He described "mind-changing" in detail and pointed his finger squarely at the major premise upon which the mind changers base their calculations: the lure of the mystical experience, which can be provided by mind-changing drugs. He quoted William James (*In the Varieties of Religious Experience*, Modern Library):

The sway of alcohol over man-



kind is unquestionably due to its power to stimulate the mystical faculties in human nature, usually crushed to earth by the cold facts and dry criticisms of the sober hour. Sobriety diminishes, discriminates and says so. Drunkenness expands, unites and says yes. . . . It brings its votary from the chill periphery of things into the radiant core. It makes him for the moment one with truth. . . . To the poor and the unlettered it stands in the place of symphony concerts and literature; and it is part of the deeper mystery and tragedy of life that whiffs and gleams of something that we immediately recognize as excellent should be vouchsafed to so many of us only through the fleeting earlier phases of what, in its totality, is so degrading a poison. The drunken consciousness is one bit of the mystic consciousness.

**H**UXLEY SAID, "The blissful experience of self-transcendence which alcohol makes possible has to be paid for, and the price is exorbitantly high." He traced the many "attempts [which] have been made to fuse drug intoxication with God intoxication:" the use of ethyl alcohol in ancient Greece; of cheap gin in England after the turn of the eighteenth century; of opium (laudanum) in England during the nineteenth century; of alcohol and many habit-forming drugs during the early twentieth century. "In their ceaseless search for self-transcendence, millions of would-be mystics become addicts, commit scores of

thousands of crimes and are involved in hundreds of thousands of avoidable accidents."

Huxley wrote further:

Last year [1957] American physicians wrote 48,000,000 prescriptions for tranquilizing drugs, many . . . refilled, probably more than once. . . . Under tranquilizers the degree of . . . self-transcendence is not very great; but it is enough to make all the difference, in many cases, between misery and contentment.

Theoretically, according to Huxley, only neurotics or psychotics should receive tranquilizers, rather than the millions of sane people who do take them. He pointed out that "There are many occasions when . . . tension mitigated and directed from within by the psychological methods of self-control is preferable from every point of view to complacency imposed from without by methods of chemical control." He posed the case of two competing societies, one tranquilized and one not tranquilized. Who would win? Obviously, the latter. He continued.

Within a few years there will probably be dozens of powerful but—physiologically and socially speaking—very inexpensive mind changers on the market. [He also predicted that there would soon be] a drug capable of making people feel happy in situations where they would normally feel miserable. . . . The dictatorships of tomorrow will deprive men of their freedom, but will give them in exchange a happi-

ness none the less real, as a subjective experience, for being chemically induced.

"Mind improvers" are being experimentally tested, especially by the Russians. Witness their five-year plan to produce "pharmacological substances that normalize higher nervous activity and heighten human capacity for work," such as nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid taken in massive doses. And "a combination of two enzymes—ethylene disulphonate and adenosine triphosphate, which, when injected together, improve carbohydrate metabolism in nervous tissue—may also turn out to be effective." Iproniazid is another new synthetic in this group which has side effects which often are of a serious nature. Another "psychic energizer" is "an amino alcohol which is thought to increase the body's production of acetylcholine, a substance of prime importance in the functioning of the nervous system."

THERE ARE other mind-changing drugs which constitute an even more deadly threat to humanity: those which genuinely can be classified as having mystical effects of a "religious" nature. How their appearance in our degenerating civilization must be hailed by those who would enslave us! Huxley wrote *The Doors of Perception* (Harper), and recommends *The*

*Peyote Religion*, by J. S. Slotkin (Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois), both of which deal with the use of one such mind changer, mescaline, derived from the peyote cactus of our Southwest and northern Mexico, which has also been synthesized. William James wrote that mescaline "stimulates the mystical faculties in human nature."

Its effects were described by Huxley, who was bemused by the drug's potentialities, in these terms:

... it introduces the taker into the Other World of visionary experience, and it gives him a sense of solidarity with his fellow worshippers, with human being at large and with the divine nature of things.

The two drugs, psilocine and psilocybin, isolated from the so-called "magic mushrooms" described by J. P. Morgan's vice-president, R. Gordon Wasson, in *Life* magazine, May 13, 1957, are even more potent than mescaline in their power to induce "mystical" experiences. These mushrooms have been used in pseudo-religious ceremonies by various isolated cults for many centuries.

Huxley further described the peyote-like effects of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), derived from the abortifacient, ergot.

Effective in incredibly small doses, LSD is now being used experimentally by psycho-therapists. . . . It lowers the barrier between conscious and subconscious and permits the

patient to look more deeply . . . into the recesses of his own mind . . . against a background of visionary and even mystical experience . . . these chemical mind changers make possible a genuine religious experience.

Huxley defended the use of these drugs for this purpose by referring to the activities of the ascetics, the exercises of the Yogi of India and the meditations of the mystics. He did not, however, treat of the danger involved in the appearance, mass production and widespread use of these particular types of mind-changing drugs, nor did he mention that the activities of the ascetics, the Yogi exercises and mystic meditations were undertaken with clear, objective minds wherein the individual involved made conscious, one-pointed effort in his chosen endeavor, using two faculties beclouded by such drugs: free will and reason. Huxley only tells part of what will happen in these words:

[Such] stimulators . . . are now making their appearance, and many will soon be on the market . . . rare, premystical and mystical experiences will become common. . . . To men and women who have had direct experience of self-transcendence . . . a religion of mere symbols is not likely to be very satisfying. . . . In one way or another, the world's ecclesiastical authorities will have to come to terms with the new mind changers. They may [refuse.] . . . In that case, a psychological phenomena, potentially of great

spiritual value, will manifest itself outside the pale of organized religion. . . . this revival of religion will be at the same time a revolution. From being an activity mainly concerned with symbols, religion will be transformed into an activity concerned mainly with experience and intuition.

ON ONE HAND, Huxley belabored the mind changers that control the human being; on the other hand, he praised the mind changers that—he says—free the human being. Simple Aristotelian—either-or—logic, it would appear. But there is a monstrous trap here. The very drugs whose existence he postulates as a prerequisite for future control of the masses—the “happiness” drugs as it were—are those which he has just described—mescaline and LSD! Even a fool knows that the current and future dictators are not going to use control devices which both enslave *and* free the people, unless the “freedom” is a fraud and serves their major purpose—enslavement. What more diabolical device could be imagined than that of smashing Christianity by dividing it irreparably into tiny segments by offering every Christian his own personal religious experience? What need would there be for organized religion in the face of such an experience? Divide and conquer! If there were no organized Christendom, then it would follow as the day the night that the enemies of

Jesus Christ would prevail. But that is not all. The Christian—and for that matter any individual of religious belief—can be duped into slavery by dictators, who will control him physiologically and psychologically by offering him his one hour of transcendental bliss—of “freedom” beyond belief, of total “escape” into the Other World—in exchange for his total enslavement as the life-long puppet of his master. A willing slave! the dream of the would-be world rulers come true!

**B**RUTAL control of humanity has been tried for thousands of years. It has always failed. No one knows this better than the present world rulers. At no time in the history of civilization has such brutal control been exercised on such a massively successful scale as in the USSR and its satellites. Yet the Soviet rulers have never ceased their efforts to make the masses willing slaves.

Sodium fluoride added to drinking water is another method of mind control. A statement from *The Age of Treason* (The Humanitarian Society, Quakertown, Penna., 1957) by Dr. R. Swinburne Clymer sums up the debit side of the controversy. Charles Eliot Perkins, a scientist of 20 years' experience in the fields of chemistry, bio-chemistry, physiology and pathology, had been sent

by the United States Government to help take charge of the I. G. Farben chemical plants in Germany at the end of World War II. He wrote to the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 2, 1954. Excerpts from that letter follow:

. . . regarding a statement made in my book *The Truth About Fluoridation* to the effect that the idea of water fluoridation was brought to England from Russia by the Russian Communist Kremloff. . . . The German chemists worked out a very ingenious and far-reaching plan to mass control which was submitted to and adopted by the German General Staff. This plan was to control the population in any given area through mass medication of drinking water supplies. . . . In this scheme of mass control, sodium fluoride occupied a prominent place. . . .

In the rear occiput of the left lobe of the brain there is a small area of brain tissue that is responsible for the individual's power to resist domination. Repeated doses of infinitesimal amounts of fluorine will in time gradually reduce the individual's power to resist domination by slowly poisoning and narcotizing this area of brain tissue and make him submissive to the will of those who wish to govern him. . . . When the Nazis, under Hitler, decided to go into Poland . . . the German Staff and the Russian General Staff exchanged scientific . . . ideas . . . and the scheme . . . was seized upon by the Russian Communists. . . . I was told of this entire scheme by a German chemist who was an official

of the great Farben chemical industries and was also prominent in the Nazi movement at the time.

Perkins said further, "Any person who drinks artificially fluorinated water for a period of one year or more will never again be the same person, mentally or physically."

**E**DWARD HUNTER, a veteran foreign correspondent, in his book, *Brainwashing* (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, 1956), explained what had happened to the brainwashed Chinese:

What they had undergone was more like witchcraft, with its incantations, trances, poisons, with a strange flair of science about it all, like a devil dancer in a tuxedo, carrying his magic brew in a test tube.

Referring to the father of the "conditioned reflex," Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, whose experiments formed the basis for brainwashing techniques developed in Soviet Russia, he noted that a film in Russia about Pavlov was originated by

Red script writers [who] made Pavlov a sort of master magician with occult-like powers over men's minds, the Merlin of dialectical materialism. According to the film, he set himself a goal. "The task of physiology is to learn to direct the human brain."

What is brainwashing? Hunter describes it as

a very intricate manipulation, more

like a treatment than a formula . . . [its] elements . . . are hunger, fatigue, tenseness, threats, violence, and . . . drugs and hypnotism. They are applied in two broad ways . . . "learning" and . . . confession . . . borrowed from three sources . . . evangelism, psychiatry and science. . . . [These] psychological tortures . . . had something mad about them, as if they followed prescriptions written by a doctor who had gone insane.

Under the heading of "Drugs and Hypnotism," Hunter wrote that

this new strategy of mind attack [included both] brainwashing and . . . *brain-changing*. The former referred to pressures just short of . . . overt interference . . . with the functions of the brain. *Brain-changing* meant alterations in thinking brought about by the sort of treatment hitherto identified with a doctor's prescription or a surgeon's scalpel. [This replacement of one memory for another was an even] more repulsive conception than the most devilish trickery of primitive witchcraft [and] incalculably more evil than [the actions of] any savage using potions, trances and incantations. . . . Robert T. Bryan, China-born American lawyer [had] a hypodermic needle . . . jabbed into his spine . . . one of the [Chinese Red] indoctrinators later said he had been given "true words serum."

This was probably sodium pentathol, the drug used in the American Armed Forces on men who were suspected of malingering. This drug brings on a "blue haze"

during which time the doctor (psychiatrist) can elicit from the drugged subject the information he wants. This drug is far more effective than scopolamine, the so-called "truth serum." Many soldiers who received this drug by injection in the spine were reported to have been crippled for life, because of its widespread use by unskilled internes and even lay assistants to the doctors. Under the influence of this drug, Bryan wrote and signed a "confession" of which he had no remembrance.

Not mentioned by Hunter is the operation called pre-frontal lobotomy, used extensively in the USSR against "enemies of the regime" until Malenkov assumed power. Dr. Walter Freeman, associated with St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C., described the operation which splits the brain lobes of mental patients in this country in his book *Psycho-Surgery* (1941). Over 10,000 lobotomies have been recorded in the U. S.; the figure may reach 100,000.

Dr. Leon Freedom, a psychiatrist consulted by Hunter throughout the preparation of his book, had a medical name for brainwashing.

He called it "corticovisceral psychiatry." . . . The Reds were using the highly specialized knowledge of medical science to take balanced minds and to make them unbalanced. . . . The Reds put [weird emphasis] on the confession they borrowed . . . from religion for pur-

poses of politics, but [they] used it in a way that put it into the psychiatrist's field. . . . Any crime, existent or non-existent, can become the handle for a communist rebirth in this earthly faith. Cleansing for it requires confession. This is mysticism pure and simple.

**H**OW CAN brainwashing be defeated? Hunter claims "awareness of how it is perpetrated can bring about its ultimate defeat." Deception is best guarded against by "mental survival training," some of the elements of which are religious fervor, clearness of mind, purpose and adaptability.

Robert A. Vogeler, a subject of brainwashing, explained that "the faith that held me was the philosophy of the Crucifixion, of rebirth." Belief in absolutes is vital to survival under the pressure of mind-attack. The uninformed, indecisive individual suffered badly. The group of American soldiers who decided to remain in Red China after the Korean War were all kept in a controlled environment, set to spying upon each other and to smoking the marijuana-like drug, hashish. Any break in the controlled environment, however, tended to break the mental bondage. "The Pavlovian animal, when its conditioned environment is interfered with, tends to forget what it has been taught!"

There is an obvious applicability of Hunter's conclusions to the prob-

lems faced by the members of our own "free" society. We must become aware of how we are being conditioned by psychopolitical pressures from all sides to become receptive to these mind-changing tools. This is Pavlovian technique no less premeditated than that used openly by the Red butchers—and for the same purpose. Divisive tactics—against faith in Jesus Christ, against the need for an organized Christendom, against absolute individuality—are the weapons of greatest value to the hidden manipulators.

Hunter described the "war against man's minds" being waged by the Soviet indoctrinators as having

the aim . . . to create a mechanism in flesh and blood, with new beliefs and new thought processes inserted into a captive body. What that amounts to is the search for a slave race that, unlike the slaves of olden times, can be trusted never to revolt, always to be amenable to orders, like an insect to its instincts. The intent is to atomize humanity.

Hunter has thus described what is desired for the *whole* of humanity, not just that segment presently under the iron yoke of the dictators. Most of the leaders of the free world are assiduously at work, not at the task of ameliorating the conditions Hunter has described, but at the problem of how to bring the rest of the world into step with

the "new Soviet man" before the controlled Soviet experiment blows up from internal pressures. By easing strains within the Soviet Union and increasing pressures on countries outside the Soviet orbit, the world rulers seem to be trying with all their resources to make the two systems align one with another. This rapidly accelerating metamorphosis of once-free societies into pseudo-communist entities has of necessity involved the utilization of all known enslavement devices, including mind control.

**T**HIS PRECIPITATE flight towards an unknown political destiny has been remarked upon by many writers. Almost none of them appear to comprehend the scope and meaning of the planning involved. However, one writer, Vance Packard, in his book, *The Hidden Persuaders* (David McKay Company, New York, 1957), has explored one aspect of mind control. He described the "bio-control" techniques as "depth persuasion carried to its ultimate." He unearthed a great deal of information proving that knowledge of human behavior patterns is an absolute prerequisite to the successful manipulation of masses of people. This knowledge has been acquired by people who have developed the techniques of "depth persuasion" in advertising. Two major "depth men" are Ernest Dichter, once a lay psychoanalyst



from Vienna, president of the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., and Louis Cheskin, director of the Color Research Institute of America. Packard wrote that Dichter, in 1951, told ad agencies that they should consider themselves "advanced laboratories in psychology." The following year *Advertising Agency* carried an ad man's statement that psychology not only holds promise for understanding people but "ultimately for controlling their behavior."

Then James M. Vicary, another depth prober in motivational research, came up with the subliminal advertising techniques described earlier. Ad agencies committed to MR, as it is called, are New York's Young and Rubicam and McCann-Erickson and Edward H. Weiss of Chicago. Packard wrote that

Mr. Weiss has been serving on the board of directors of the Institute of Psycho-analysis in Chicago and the board of governors of the Menninger Foundation, famed mental-health clinic in Kansas. . . .

The techniques used for probing the subconscious were derived straight from the clinics of psychiatry. . . . Much of the depth probing . . . is done with . . . "disguised" or indirect tests. The person tested is given the impression he is being tested for some other reason than the real one.

Ruthrauff and Ryan, a New York ad agency, has employed a hypnotist and a group of psycholo-

gists and psychiatrists to by-pass "our mental blockages." Vicary placed hidden cameras in super markets to photograph the shoppers' eye-blink rate, which measures the state of inner tension of the person. He found many women fell in a "hypnoidal trance" at the sight of all the goods displayed. Gerald Stahl, executive vice-president of the Package Designers Council, suggested "food packers . . . put more hypnosis into their package designing" as a lure to the housewife. Red and yellow are helpful in creating hypnotic effects.

Television is being used for the "psycho-seduction of children." Advertisers use children's naive acceptance of commercials to club their parents into buying the sponsors' products. Manipulation of children's minds has progressed to such a degree that no one can safely state how far the process has gone. However, conformity and lack of personal initiative are certain products of TV's influence on children.

**W**ILLIAM H. WHYTE, Jr., author of *The Organization Man*, stated:

A very curious thing has been taking place in this country almost without our knowing it. In a country where individualism—independence and self-reliance—was the watchword for three centuries the view is now coming to be accepted that the individual himself

has no meaning except as a member of a group.

Social engineers have coined the term "human engineering," which is the "science of molding and adjusting the attitudes" of the individual. National Schools in Los Angeles uses this technique.

Packard vigorously questions the morality of the actions of the "hidden persuaders," who act as if "man exists to be manipulated." He quotes a PR man, Kleber R. Miller, as stating that "this inherently involves a disrespect for the individual personality," and Dichter wrote

One of the basic problems of this prosperity . . . is to give people the sanction and justification to enjoy it and to demonstrate the hedonistic approach to his life as a moral, not an immoral, one.

Packard considers the most serious offense committed by the depth manipulators as that of trying "to invade the privacy of our minds."

*The Age of Treason* provides a wealth of material on the subject of mind control. Quoted is Bertrand Russell's *The Impact of Science on Society* in which the author speculated as to possible future developments under "oligarchies" (Russell prefers a world society, not a group of competitive societies):

Fichte laid it down that education should aim at destroying free will, so that, after pupils have left school, they shall be incapable,

throughout the rest of their lives, of thinking or acting otherwise than as their schoolmasters would have wished. But in his day this was an unattainable ideal: what he regarded as the best system in existence produced Karl Marx. In future such failures are not likely to occur where there is dictatorship. Diet, injections and injunctions will combine, from a very early age, to produce the sort of character and beliefs that the authorities consider desirable, and any serious criticism of the powers that be will become psychologically impossible. Even if all are miserable, all will believe themselves happy, because the government will tell them that they are so.

Russell favors "co-existence" with the Soviet Union in lieu of—in his terms—complete destruction by atomic warfare. He prefers "democracy" and wrote,

We must admit that there are gains to the community so great that for their sake it becomes right to inflict injustice on an individual. . . . In general, the "Rights of Man" must be subject to the supreme consideration of the general welfare.

HERE IS the same specious argument that Huxley and others of the Orwellian school—writers who like to project historical patterns into the future—seem to prefer in lieu of the truth. These prophets of gloom are not quoted because they have any special aptitude for peering into the future but because of their knowledge of

what is going on *now*. Starting in the year 1950, almost as if a button had been pushed, a world-wide drive towards the perfection of techniques of mind control began, initiated and supported by key political, cultural and scientific leaders. Diverse research projects and isolated pilot experiments were correlated under the impetus of governmental and foundation grants. The deadly amorality involved in this unification of "group-think" and mind control procedures fails to deter in the slightest degree the proponents of these plans. The control devices described in this article are not science fiction; they are being used *now*.

Most appropriate comments concerning the subject of mind-attack and mind control were given in the Boston publication, *The Pilot*, in its March 1, 1958, issue:

The fundamental moral problem [regarding subliminal ads] seems to be whether or not it is allowable to convey to men's minds impressions which are destined to in-

fluence their activity, but to which they will be unable to recut with conscious awareness and consent. . . . A suggestion of how the problem should be approached on moral grounds is afforded in what theologians have said on a related problem: that of hypnosis . . . theologians are agreed . . . that no one should be hypnotized against his will. The reason is that human beings are essentially autonomous. They are not robots, to be manipulated at the will of fellow men who are in a position to gain power over them . . . by procedures which can be employed secretly, stealthily and fraudulently.

Thus, it is evident that free men must combat every manifestation of mind control as soon as it becomes apparent. The men who are deliberately misusing scientific discoveries so as to bring about a dictatorship encompassing the entire earth must be ferreted out and exposed. Can there possibly be any other alternative? Our very survival as free men is at stake. We are face-to-face with the ultimate tyranny: enslavement by mind control.

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**Open rebellion, passive resistance are the students' weapons as**

# **Red China Wars on Learning**

**by S. K. Li**

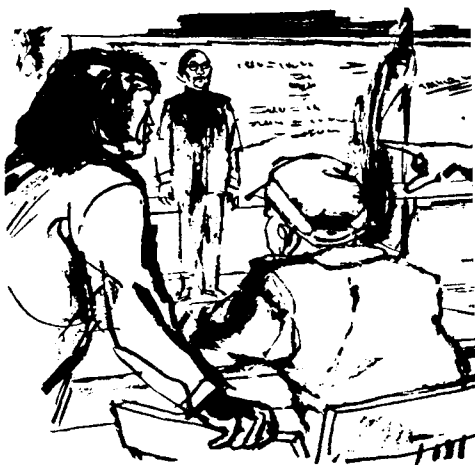
**T**HE DEGRADATION of the scholar has been one of the prime objectives of the Mao Tse-tung regime in Red China. Communism recognizes that only one culture can exist in a totalitarian regime—the Marxist culture. Since they came to power 11 years ago, the Communist masters of mainland China have attempted to wipe out all vestiges of the traditional Confucian culture.

In place of the scholar, Red China has elevated the physical laborers as its elite class. To adjust them to this new upside-down scale of values, compulsory “labor” education is being imposed upon China’s old intelligentsia.

Such a point of view flies in the face of all of China’s cherished cultural traditions. Mencius, the great Confucian sage of China, described the pre-Communist Chinese attitude in the words: “All those who do their jobs mainly with brains are rulers of the society, while manual laborers are always the ruled.” The Communists, reversing this deep-rooted Chinese view have now declared the farm workers and factory workers “great

philosophers,” and the scholars “laborers.”

Lu Ting-yi, chief of the propaganda section of the Chinese Communist Party, in a recent address alleged that about 2,000 years ago Confucius refused to accept students who had asked to learn agriculture or gardening. “Educational work is a revolution against the old tradition,” especially that of the separation of labor and education which had prevailed in the Chinese society for thousands of years, Lu stressed. He further pointed out that under the Communist educa-



tional program, one of the greatest hopes of mankind in "eliminating the differences between manual and mental labor" had been realized.

As a matter of fact, the Peiping regime has prescribed physical labor as an antidote to cure "individualistic bourgeois ideas" admittedly still harbored by large numbers of intellectuals in all walks of life. Among the best known Chinese literary figures that had been treated with "labor" education is 52-year-old Miss Chiang Pingchih. Better known by her pen name, Ting Ling, she is a 1951 Stalin literary prize winner for her novel, *Sunshine on the Sang Kan River*. In March, 1952, she said in a personal statement issued in Moscow: "I love Stalin, I love Mao Tse-tung, . . . they are always in my heart as if they were standing in front of me. So I



work on what they like and work against what they hate."

Notwithstanding her professions of loyalty to the Red overlords, the Peiping regime had no mercy on her, when she failed to conceal her deep resentment toward the Reds' rigid control of the writers' mind during the bloom-contend period in 1957. She was promptly labelled as a rightist on charge of having subverted young writers with "bourgeois ideas." The noted Chinese Red authoress was reported to have never conceded her "errors" as generally required by the Reds for the disgraced. After 28 years as a member of the Chinese Communist Party, she is now subjected to "labor" education, daily scrubbing the office floors of the Chinese Communist national writers association.

Another famed Chinese Communist writer who had experienced an even longer period of "labor"



education than Ting Ling is a Liu Tien-chun. Known by his pen name, Hsiao Chun, he is the author of the novel *A Village in August*, an English translation of which was printed in the United States in 1942 by J. J. Little and Ives Company, New York. A tale of heroic Chinese guerrilla warfare against the Japanese invaders during World War II, the novel was published in China during the Sino-Japanese War and was highly recommended by the late Lu Hsun, the Chinese Communist Maxim Gorky. In 1946, Liu was editor of the *Wen Hua Pao*, a cultural journal, published by the Reds in Harbin, Manchuria.

As early as in the winter of 1949, he was accused by the Chinese Communist Party of causing hostile feeling between the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. An article published by him in his journal had disclosed the atrocities and pillages perpetrated by the Soviet troops in Manchuria at the end of World War II. In nearly six years in the labor camp since 1949, he completed another novel called *A Mine In May* which was termed by the Chinese Communists as a book full of "mad propaganda and reactionary poison." In *Mine In May*, Hsiao Chun dealt with the Chinese Communist bureaucracy in factories as well as in mines. Denounced as an obstinate individualist, the novelist is reported still

"reforming" himself through manual labor somewhere in Manchuria.

"Isn't it a shame that we live in a country without cultural workers but full of manual laborers?" Hsi Wen-pu, a deputy from Honan province, raised the question at the first plenary session of the second Chinese Communist national people's congress. Speaking against the Peiping regime's unusual contempt for intellectuals, Hsi, also chancellor of the Chengchow University in central China, complained at the people's congress that the Reds had utterly disregarded the key position of specialists in reconstruction and the accumulated human knowledge to be gained from books. On August 8, 1958, the official Peiping *People's Daily* scorned book knowledge as "superstition" and intellectuals the "most ignorant" because of their alleged lack of "living" experience in physical labor. The rice, cotton and wheat specialists who disliked spending a lot of time in forced labor, were called "lazy bones" by the Communist organ.

A UNIVERSITY bulletin recently published by the Red Peking University challenged dialectics-minded Mao Tse-tung's absurd formula which contended: since labor or human practice as the Reds called it had been the only channel for learning anything new, "practice" was study. Mao

averred: "Knowledge starts from practice, and when knowledge has been gained through practice, it returns to practice." Although human knowledge might be supplemented by "practice," the Peking University bulletin questioned, yet how could the so-called practice be regarded as the main thing in scientific research? A Shanghai Fuhtan University bulletin also disputed Mao's sophistic view in a recent issue, holding that highly complicated theories could never be developed through doing tiresome daily chore.

**H**AVING RESISTED the Communist ceaseless "brain-washing" tactics forced upon him since 1949, non-Communist Chinese philosopher, Feng Yu-lan, still found it hard to stomach the so-called practice or labor as the first important function in education. A Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1923, Feng has been repeatedly named as a "typical bourgeois" philosopher," who was never able to see things according to dialectical materialism. Addressing the students of the Red Peking University, Peiping's deputy propaganda chief, Chen Po-ta, charged that Feng had insisted on such a logic in education: "from theory to reality and back to theory." The 69-year-old Chinese philosopher was bitterly denounced by Chen as "an empty-headed philosopher useless

to the people" whose capitalistic way of thinking ran counter to Mao's formula: "knowledge starts from practice [labor], and . . . it returns to practice."

Thus far Feng was reported to have humiliated himself approximately 135 times at "self-criticism-meetings" in the past ten years. Despite his belligerence toward the Communist educational conceptions, Feng has been spared from being sent to rural areas for searching a Red outlook on life possibly because of his special prominence in the academic field. In a talk before the first session of the third Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference national committee held early in 1959 in Peiping, Feng was said to have confessed that before 1958, he had "certain antagonistic feeling against the Chinese Communist Party's leadership in academic and education fields," because "people outside the trade cannot lead those inside it." A typical confession made by Feng in May, 1958, reads: "After the liberation, I criticized my own system, but only superficially; in my heart I kept it unchanged."

To suppress "counterrevolutionaries" or "bourgeois individualists," the Peiping regime put labor reform as a fundamental national policy in its constitution adopted September 20, 1954, by the first plenary session of the first Na-



tional People's Congress. Article 19 of this constitution stressed that all feudal landlords and bureaucratic capitalists should be deprived in a certain period of their political rights, and be subjected to "reform themselves through labor so that they may become self-supporting and non-exploiting citizens of the republic." A reform through labor law was promulgated in the same year by the Chinese Communist State Council. Article Two of this law reads: "All labor reform organizations of the People's Republic such as jails, reformatories and labor camps are enforcing agencies of the people's democratic dictatorship, agencies in charge of punishing and reforming counterrevolutionaries and other criminal cases." According to article 52 of the labor reform law, the manual work hours for internees may reach the maximum of 12 hours per day.

Furthermore, even pupils and students in China are required to spend long hours in corvee labor as a daily routine. The Peiping regime on March 25 decreed that students from college age down to nine-year-old pupils might be required by school authorities to spend as many as 16 hours of labor per week. With the nation-wide establishment of the people's communes in the rural areas in 1958, a half-study-half-production slogan has become vociferous in the schools. Organized completely

along the military line, the 25,000 rural communes have combined local economic activities, military training and educational work under one single administration of the communes. As a result, the Communist "labor" educational system has depended much more on local financial support than on the national treasury.

**I**N A half-study-half-production school where the students are required to "volunteer" much of their time in "production," one could see little of what is left of a sign of formal education in a Western democracy. The Peiping *People's Daily* on November 10, 1958, claimed that 123,000 factories had been established by the nation's 19,000 high schools; 21,000 factories established by the nation's 1,860 trade schools; and 7,240 factories established by the nation's 397 institutions of higher learning. The daily further boasted that the Peiping regime's factories had set up a number of amateur evening schools for 13,000,000 adults; a number of elementary schools for 900,000 pupils; a number of high schools for 330,000 students; and a number of institutions of higher learning for 10,000 college students. The total enrollment in 1958 was reported by Peiping's state statistical office to have reached 86,000,000 in elementary education or nearly 80 per cent of all school-

age children on the Chinese mainland; 12,000,000 in secondary education; and 660,000 in higher education.

It goes without saying that all figures released by Communists, no matter in what field, are mainly for propaganda purposes. The central committee of the Chinese Communist Party in a communique released on August 26 openly admitted that their 1958 production figures previously announced had been grossly overstated. The Peiping regime's thorny problem with the millions of youths was revealed in a resolution adopted early this year at the fourth plenary session of the third central committee of the Chinese Communist youth corps. In this resolution, the Reds admitted: "The task of lifting up the proletariat and eliminating the bourgeoisie is still a long one at the political-ideological front. The influence of the system of private ownership still cannot be eradicated from the minds of young people within a short period. The establishment of a Communist world view is, above all, something which cannot be realized in a short time." Hu Yao-pang, first secretary of the Red youth corps, said "progressive" intellectuals "who show little enthusiasm for self-reform, or simply do not want to reform themselves, are still relatively great."

**A**DMITTING the small headway the Communist Peiping

regime had made in making the mainland intellectual more amenable and reliable, Chang Chih-yi, deputy head of the united front department of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote in a recent issue of the fortnightly *Chinese Youth*: "The intellectuals, especially after the 'struggle' movement, have progressed in various degrees, but their political stand has not yet been basically reformed, they still 'drag their feet.'" Chang acknowledged that the task of reforming the intellectuals would remain "a protracted, gigantic and complex task." On the current Communist tactics toward the mainland intellectuals, he stressed: "As the struggle will continue to experience ups and downs, we shall have both tense and slack moments during our work, and shall have to proceed in a zigzag."

Hard pressed by a suffocating political atmosphere as well as the "production" burden, pupils at the secondary educational level have expressed no less strong anti-Communist sentiment than college students. On June 12, 1957, a large-scale student riot occurred at the first Hanyang Municipal High School in Wuhan, Hupeh province. Altogether 1,200 pupils clashed with local police and regular Communist troops, wrecked Communist government offices and killed numerous Red cadres. The uprising was led by Yang Huan-yao, a pupil

of the school, Chang Yu-wen, a teacher, and Wang Chien-kuo, an assistant principal of the school. After the riot was suppressed by Communist soldiers, the three were executed before 10,000 mournful spectators in Hankow.

On May 2, a furious student strike broke out at the Sun Yat-sun University in Kwangtung, south China, when a large number of the university students were to be driven to a straight 40-day "labor service" in far away villages. Five thousand Red soldiers rushed to the scene and over 700 students were seized for imprisonment. The Communist Hupeh *Daily News* reported early this year that students at the famed Wuhan University in central China had launched a "Wall Poster" campaign, attacking Communist policies in higher edu-

cation. Some 1,000 posters found on the campus of the Wuhan University criticized the work-study program, which the students charged had virtually forced students to work like cattle or horses.

In addition to open rebellions, passive resistance steps have also been taken by many students to deal with Reds' ruthless oppression. The students' miserable mood as well as their passive resistance tactics is best expressed in a short poem now popular on almost every campus on the Chinese mainland. It reads:

To follow the Red line positively  
is intolerable,  
To lag from general requirement is  
too horrible,  
The best thing to do is to float with  
the stream,  
Don't stand out as a hero, don't  
appear ashamed!

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### *Imperial Tyrant*

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NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV inspires and leads the Russian-Communist imperialist tyranny in its offensive against the United States and the free world.

It was he who instigated the bloodshed in Hungary in 1956 in order to annihilate patriotic Hungarians. It was he who, with Stalin, organized the famine in the Ukraine in 1932-33 in which over six million Ukrainians died of starvation. The Vinnitza mass murder, where thousands of Ukrainian peasants were killed, was the work of Khrushchev's mind and hands. Under his leadership the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was liquidated in the 1950's. The Ukrainian National Orthodox Church had been annihilated in the same way 25 years earlier. He liquidated the Ukrainian clergy, writers, poets, artists and other leaders in the Ukrainian national culture and civilization.

Over 35 millions of Christians, Jews, Buddhists and Moslems have died, in the past 40 years, by means of mass firing squads, man-made famines, slave labor and concentration camps. These people perished in martyrdom for the highest principles of national and individual freedom, for social justice and for the democratic way of life. Striking facts and evidences point to a similar fate in preparation by the communist forces for the yet-free world, especially the U. S.—American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Ind., (Ukrainian Division).

# THE GREAT BOOKIES

*“Long-hair” culture program hides political global cult*

by Jo Hindman

ON THE EVE of the tenth anniversary of the Great Books study-discussion program in 1957, a coed on the staff of a university newspaper interviewed Robert Maynard Hutchins who helped activate the groups and organized the tax-exempt Foundation which support the Great Books operation.

Referring to the so-called “great conversations,” the girl reporter asked what was to become of Great Books’ eleventh year discussion groups and beyond?

Hutchins, granddaddy of all Great Bookies (a name applied by Great Books Foundation to its followers), opined that the GB discussion program might not outlive its eleventh year; one member said, “Since the Great Books Foundation has lured us (willingly) into this, it’s up to them to lead us to new horizons for continued interest.”

Participants in a Great Books discussion group meet for two hours once every other week to talk about a book from one of the boxed sets on sale by the Great Books Foundation, 37 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3. Retail book dealers do not distribute the volumes; they

can be bought only from the Foundation for approximately \$10 a set.

A set of the “readings” is a passport into GB group; everyone is urged to purchase each “year’s” set, comprised of titles and excerpts spayed from classics in literature. Unabridged editions of the classics, such as those in public libraries, have been barred from use in GB discussion groups in parts of the U. S. Gift sets are offered instead.

Trained leaders, following “keys” or leaders’ guides, also published by the Foundation, steer the group conversations in the direction intended by the Great Bookies, Hutchins and associates. GB requires a minimum of two leaders for each group for various reasons, including observation. “It requires eyes and ears. . . . Two pairs of eyes are better than one.” (Page 16, *A Guide for Leaders of Great Books Discussion Groups.*)

Stated purpose of Great Books discussion is to improve the art of dialogue in America. “Dialogue,” in GB-ese, seems to be synonymous with “one-worldism.” The real purpose, to establish a one-world climate of thinking, rises

to the surface frequently, such as the statement published by *The Gadfly*, monthly GB newsletter. This publication quoted a Great Books official: "Man belongs now to one single world community, and all the world belongs to all mankind."

GB's "quote pattern" is interesting. Quotes out of context are introduced in a prearranged order giving the message of one-worldism. This relieves Great Books of the responsibility of making its own statements.

With the works of Immanuel Kant they published excerpts from one book but ignored another on the same subject. GB introduced the UN through parallelisms made possible by the pros and cons of Kant discussing the possibilities of perpetual peace in his book of that title, which is on the second year reading list, fourteenth session.

The Great Bookies, however, dropped the great sage where Kant ruled the idea of world government as unfeasible. In the "key," the GBs asked: "Is there any evidence in our present-day world that contradicts Kant on this policy?"

Actually, Kant provides the rebuttal even to that, but GB does not bring it to GB participants. In *Rechtlehre* (not listed as a GB "reading"), Kant wrote:

Since the too great extension of a State of nations over vast territories must make the government of that union—and therefore the

protection of each of its members—impossible, a multitude of such corporations will lead again to a state of war.

Since Kant's philosophy of law, *Rechtlehre*, is not included among the Hutchins Great Book titles, participants have forfeited the possibility of finding it, a loss that followed when they allowed the GBs to pick their reading matter.

THIS SAMPLE of GB convenience in order to advance a one-sided argument favoring world government, serves as a warning to well-meaning persons who believe truth and culture come from the GB pipeline. The flow is cut off when the information goes against one-world policy.

Overthrow of government, world government and the aims of the UN are introduced in the first session of the GB first year series. The Declaration of Independence is mentioned to provide "window dressing."

In addition to its "quote pattern," GB employs the Socratic method; sentences in question form are suggested in the "keys", such as:

Don't you give government the right to take your life? To circumscribe your liberty? To interfere with your pursuit of happiness? Should governments be overthrown if they do any of these things? . . . Did you vote for the Constitution? Suppose you consent to a piece of legislation—are your children who had no voice in the matter bound

to obey it? (From "key," first year, first session.)

By the Socratic questioning method, GB apparently hopes to dodge charges of having *said* so-and-so. The resulting obligato of doubt, revolt and revolution chipping at American independence and Constitutional freedom, continues throughout the remaining years of prepackaged GB "dialogue."

Great Bookies' license of quoting and putting words into the mouths of deceased thinkers who cannot defend themselves, combined with the erosive effects of the Socratic method are main features of the GB propaganda scheme. The Great Bookies thus hope to avoid complications by *not* writing what they teach. Instead, they dig out passages from published works and use them as texts. When exact cuttings are found applicable, the passages are quoted "as is," when sections afford only ambiguous approach to the one-world ideology, the prejudices are read into the captive great book by discussion ideas fed out from the "keys" by the Socratic questioning method.

**G**REAT FANFARE is raised over GB's listing of the Bible among its "readings," especially when the GB program runs into opposition. In the GB "key" inspirational and religious works are laid open to irreligious treatment

as examples of "pre-scientific" thought incompatible with the scientific world of today.

In "Ye Children of Hell," sub-head of the GB session on St. Matthew, the "key" asks: "Who are the scribes and the Pharisees? . . . Is there any counterpart of them in the modern world? Who? You and I aren't scribes or Pharisees, are we?"

In the GB session on the *Communist Manifesto*, a curious attitude is taken by "key" questions:

Is Marx stating what communism is *accused of* (GB's own italics) or what communism believes. . . . Suppose you ask members of your group if any of them would care to live in a society such as Marx envisions. If they answer "yes," then "why?" . . . If they answer "no"—then, "why not?"

Pseudo-liberals hurl "out-of-context" charges against analysts who expose their propaganda, yet the entire operation of Great Books "dialogue" depends on a patchwork of out-of-context ideas lifted out of longer works.

Inasmuch as GB groups contrive to meet free of charge in public places, such as libraries, in which the boxed GB "readings" are advertised and orders are solicited, the tax-exempt Foundation enjoys free privileges while it competes with booksellers who are paying taxes for upkeep of their government. When citizens protest against this impudent inequity, the Great

Bookies charge that the taxpayers are opposed to great literature.

In earlier extreme exercise of freedom of speech, Great Bookies such as Hutchins, Mortimer J. Adler and others ran into resentful opposition from the American society which they would plunge into world government. Their propaganda is more discreetly veiled today; nevertheless, a great deal of GB "dialogue" is spent in wound-licking and sniping at the free society which The Great Bookies identify as "the tyranny of the majority"—using the "quote pattern", of course, as follows:

Society . . . practices a social tyranny more formidable than many kinds of political oppression, since, though not usually upheld by such extreme penalties, it leaves fewer means of escape, penetrating much more deeply into the details of life, and enslaving the soul, itself. (From *On Liberty* by John Stuart Mill, second year, fifteenth session.)

**G**B'S RADICALISM is found welling from the activities, affiliations and public utterances of certain men piloting the program. Mr. Hutchins' "soft" attitude toward Socialism and the Welfare State and his inclination toward world government are widely known.

Mortimer J. Adler, a director of the GB Foundation, informed the Counsel of the Committee on Un-American Activities:

Since I think that the atomic warfare which impends will be absolutely destructive of the civilization of the United States . . . I feel that I am justified in strongly recommending action by the American people to prevent that war—even if it means the loss of our national sovereignty.

GB's one-worldism appears to embody Adler's justification. Fear of extermination through war apparently flogs one-worlders into panic. They promote the UN, yet raise no objection to the UN Charter that overrides U. S. Constitutional law; they praise UN's Covenant of Human Rights, overlook the cancellation clauses that could eradicate the American way of life.

Great Books Foundation drew under its wings still another director, Norman Cousins, who officiated as honorary president of United World Federalists, Inc., a national group which works with world federalist groups in 29 nations, and identifies the United Nations and its Charter as instruments leading to a world federation of nations.

In stirring up popularity in favor of "strengthening" the UN and creating a system of world law, one-worlders resort to the half-truth of propaganda and to statements not matching truth at all.

An example is an utterance by a One-Worlder in the Norman Cousins UWF group, to the effect that it was ridiculous to assume that people in high places would



seek to achieve such a world organization unless the average citizen supports the idea. Current events, such as entertaining Khrushchev, prove otherwise. World government propagandists, such as The Great Bookies, who promote "dialogue" to influence the average citizens' acceptance of one-worldism, help matters along.

Sly intrigue can be expected to take hold faster, due to the Supreme Court Smith Act decision which permits abstract teaching and preaching of revolution, just so it doesn't include graphic instructions. This elevates the selfish designs of the revolutionist above the rights of American society, which — don't forget — GB "dialogue" denounces as the "tyranny of the majority."

**G**REAT BOOKIES meet in 1,800 discussion groups in more than 1,000 cities in every state and 11 foreign countries; more than 100 titles are GB-published, as are several pounds of "keys." A GB course is designed for students in high school.

The Great Books Foundation acknowledges receipt of hundreds of thousands of dollars from tax-exempt Foundations, such as Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education, Old Dominion Foundation, Rosenberg Foundation and Field Foundation. Yet, through *The Gadfly*, GB stung its followers with

a pro one-world fund appeal centered on none other than Alexander who cut the Gordian knot. According to tradition, whoever unfastened the knot would rule the world. So, *The Gadfly* editorial mused:

Some time ago we began wondering what Alexander would do if he were associated with us . . . the world is ruled by ideas. Which ideas? No one can be certain, but there is always the challenge of advancing the dialogue in our wide community. Many of you have been providing us with the means of cutting and unravelling Gordian Knots through your Annual Membership contributions. If others think that the Great Books program . . . merits additional strength for freeing additional chariots, we hope that they will avail themselves of the Membership coupon.

In 1960, almost three years after the Hutchins remark that GB's "dialogue" would soon end, the program is still alive. Recently, the Foundation neared a million-dollar fund-raising goal.

In making his contribution, a businessman inquired of a GB solicitor: "Do you ever feel that the Great Books program is a kind of fiddling while Rome burns?"

The remark illustrates the public's misled innocence of the Great Bookies' scheme. The businessman believed he was donating to a "long-hair" culture program. He had no idea that he was contributing to a political global cult.

## In Place Of A Thousand Words



*A Soviet Boss Takes Time Out To Daydream.*

**Reprinted from *American Opinion***

## The Kremlin at Your Doorstep

# Castro, Trujillo and the Panama Canal

by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby

(General Douglas MacArthur's chief of intelligence: 1941-1951)

THE SENATE Internal Security Sub - Committee, which has specialized in Communist subversion for the better part of two decades, must have been listening, tongue-in-cheek, to the earth-shaking revelations of General Charles P. Cabell (A.F.), deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, on the subject of the "red offensive in Latin America." As far as this particular committee was concerned, the whole range of International Communism has long been covered in its voluminous "Hearings" and in those of its sister organization, the superbly managed House Un-American Activities Committee. This is an interesting case of a federal functionary discovering "new worlds" (and getting quite excited over them), when actually these worlds were only new to them—and an old, old story to battle-scarred veterans of the anti-Communist front. However, the General ventured one

"definition" that should become a negative classic: ". . . . [Castro] represents leadership of a nationalistic, bourgeois-democratic revolution which preceded a Communist rise in power. . . ." Just what is a "bourgeois-democratic revolution?" Is Bolshevism the prototype? Or the takeover in Czechoslovakia? Or the "peoples courts" in Batavia and Soerabaja? Or the bloodbath of the regicides of Baghdad? There is one common element: The sickness of the West since Robespierre and Bakunin, a perennial, indestructible Jacobinism that grows on terror, assassination and savagery. It has been observed many times since the great Western powers toyed with suicide in 1914-1918. Even then, they dimly perceived the lethal, corrosive menace and attempted to isolate Bolshevik Russia through a hastily conceived "cordon sanitaire" (1920) — that has been turned on them and is now known as the Iron Curtain.

### 1. *Pravda, Prague and Latin America*

The American public (and the Congress) should be the best informed in the world. America has a Press second to none, and world intelligence is available in minute accuracy. Unfortunately, the American public has no historical memory and an almost juvenile dependence on pre-digested interpretations, sometimes by leftist commentators. It is slow to recognize "trends." It cannot hear the metallic tread of danger. Until recently, it has been indifferent to the Red menace, the corrosive poison of International Communism.

**T**HE FOREIGN POLICIES of the Red "motherland," Soviet Russia, have succeeded with Machiavellian brilliancy in keeping American interest focused on remote areas, by means of distracting incidents and expensive global adventures, extending from the Yalu to the Acropolis. In the meantime, the Russian planners have quietly worked on Latin America and the pattern of conquest is slowly crystallizing; the Red flood is lapping at our doorstep. Latin America occupies the same place in calculated Russian priorities that China held 20 years ago.

The official Soviet organ, *Pravda*, sometimes reveals Russian diplomatic maneuvers. This paper has given more and more space to Latin American affairs with articles

that suggest intimate sources of information, evidently coming in through local Red cells.

It is well known that the Reds have established special schools for Latin American subversion, with academic departments staffed with Spanish and South American professors. Like our own American agitators, who make the pilgrimage to the University of Lenin in Moscow, the Latin American Communists do their post-graduate work in Prague.

### 2. *From Spain to Guatemala: The Pattern*

In the Moscow Congress of October, 1952, a plan for "Operation Latin America" was revealed in a "calculated indiscretion." A reference to Guatemala was featured as "the Communist way in Latin America is the Guatemalan way." The key was the development of a "national front," i. e., a combination of disgruntled, out-of-office politicians, Communist-led organized labor, the usual exploitation of economic distress, the support by diplomatic intrigue, money and heavy armaments of pro-Communist governments.

The fall of Ubico in Guatemala and the advent of Arbenz, a Communist stooge, brought the "pattern" out into the open. This is an old story (1954), but worth remembering. The Guatemalan Army was pushed to a figure of

22,000 against some 2,500 in Honduras and slightly more than 3,000 on active duty in Nicaragua. Over 2,000 tons of arms were secretly shipped from Communist Poland to a Guatemalan port—the same Poland that is still receiving American aid, running into millions.

Nicaragua discovered an arms cache of Soviet origin, with deliveries traceable to Guatemala. British Honduras found Guatemalan agitators meddling in local elections. The Honduran ports were paralyzed by communist organized strikes. Guatemalan Consular officials were implicated and it required Army action to restore order.

The “Guatemalan pattern” is actually the same Soviet mechanism of infiltration and armed subversion that was first used, on an effective scale, in the Spanish Civil War: 1936-1939. It has since been used in an identical manner in Greece, Indo-China, China and Korea. It is as old as the British-Roman principle of *divide et impera* with a notable difference, in that the Russians find local elements hungry for power, able and willing to act as the catalyst for revolution.

Fortunately, Arbenz failed. In a rare moment of energy and decision, the State Department authorized immediate air shipment of arms to Honduras and Nicaragua. In the Caracas Conference, the U. S. was fairly successful in crys-

tallizing an anti-Communist declaration. The general economic picture, unfortunately, operates against the United States. Our Latin friends will never understand why “foreign aid” flows in fantastic amounts into Europe instead of South America and in objectionable channels, like Yugoslavia, or poorly disguised hostile “neutrals,” like India.

CUBAN SUGAR had to be sold to Russia as the direct result of American tariff protection for beet sugar, which is no match for cane. It should be noted, however, that in spite of this restriction, Batista's Cuba never wavered in a firm anti-Communist policy; it is no accident that one of the strongest voices against the Soviets and Satellites in the United Nations was that of the permanent Cuban delegate, Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo. That clarion voice rang especially clear in the confused evasive melee of the United Nations' posture *vis-a-vis* the rape of Hungary. It also served as a reminder that the shrinking votes for the Western World (i. e., the United States) in that hybrid body depend heavily on the good will of Latin America.

The Russians understand this perfectly; hence they aim at disrupting the “united front of the Americas.” In the accomplishment of this task, one of the means at their disposal is a leftist, so-called

"liberal" press (largely centered in New York City) and their persistent attacks on the strong Latin American governments on our side. They criticize "dictatorships" *per se*, as a moral issue, without recognizing the need for law and order. Their principal targets naturally have been Venezuela (Jimenez), Cuba (Battista), the Dominican Republic (Trujillo) and the Central American States. It can be said that they succeeded—with the exception of Trujillo.

The Russian motivation is purely military. These countries are within 300-600 miles of the Panama Canal, i. e., easy ranges for aircraft and intermediate nuclear rockets that can be fired from any of a thousand coves and inlets of the Isthmian littoral—secret hiding places for submarines, that were so used in both World Wars I and II. Thus Russia is truly "at our doorstep" unless strong, pro-American, anti-Communist governments are kept in power to prevent it.

Unfortunately, the liberal coterie in the Press and in Government appears able to eliminate this type of pro-American regime. Failure to support Battista with arms, while Polish and Czech shipments poured in from Mexico for Castro brought this Marxist disciple into power. Failure to supply Chiang Kai-shek turned China Red. This myopic game is about to be played again. Obsolete Air Force planes, bought

in various channels, are stopped by customs agents in Florida "because they are suspected of being diverted to the Dominican Republic." Apparently, Trujillo has been selected as the next victim. The Caribbean chain of islands will all be Red, in the end, with the exception of Puerto Rico and the British and French dependencies (for the time being).

### 3. *The Soviet Trade Hoax*

The failure in Guatemala and British Guiana has not discouraged the Russians and their stooges. They have a remarkable quality of semi-oriental patience and they can always count on the subservient, grovelling support of local Communist parties, the leftist-liberal Press, crypto-Communist commentators and "literateurs."

Brazil apparently has begun to yield to Red infiltration. A perfectly legitimate U. S.-Brazil agreement on the exploitation of uranium ores was cancelled, due to Red influences in politics.

**T**RADE WITH RUSSIA is the bait in Chile. As a matter of fact, this is paralleled by the current campaign in England and Japan for trade with China. It is copper in Chile and tin in Bolivia. They will all be disappointed—but here again the U. S. foreign aid profligacy *vis-a-vis* Europe is an ele-

ment of intermittent resentment in Latin America.

We understand, of course, that "Soviet trade" is a hoax, that the picture of the Soviet and its Satellites becoming a major factor in world trade is as phony as the blatant cries for "coexistence." Czarist Russia represented less than two per cent of world trade, and the Soviets have yet to reach the Czarist level in many categories! The UN Economic Commission for Europe reports that between 1930 and 1952, West-European exports to the Soviets dropped from 7.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent in all exports; there was a parallel decline of imports from 8.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent. The Soviets dangled an alluring prospect of billion dollar orders to be placed in Great Britain in 1955-1957. It never materialized. The figure for an average year (1953) was \$34 million or one-tenth the promised volume.

In theory, one could imagine large "barter operations" of surplus commodities — except that Russia has no surplus (except weapons); the persecution of the Kulak destroyed efficient agriculture and pre-war surpluses of food-stuffs. Moscow's trade promotion and coexistence propaganda is strictly political, to play on the commercial rivalries of non-Communist countries.

#### *4. The Reds in Latin America*

The high point of militant communism in South America was the decade of the Forties, coincidental with Hitler's break with Stalin. A decline since that time is probably more numerical than ideological. There has been the customary infiltration by crypto-Communists in government, the Army and Parliaments. In Peru, for example, the Communist Party was outlawed in 1948; however, as late at 1952 Senator Juan P. Luna, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party, held a seat in Parliament; yet, the total number of known Communists in the entire country would not have furnished a fraction of the votes required to elect him to the Senate.

In Uruguay, Communist strength is numerically the greatest, about 15,000-18,000, but it has not been effective. In Bolivia, on the other hand, a Communist nucleus of barely 3,000 members has had a disastrous effect.

In British Guiana, the Communist group, directed by the Jaggans, a Hindu dentist with an American wife, is so small that it could probably be seated in an average shop, yet they came within an inch of taking over.

**I**N MEXICO, the Communist Party at its peak, did not have more than 30,000 members; at present it reports only 5,000 "card holding or official Communists." The stormy



leadership of Vicente Lombardo Toledano is said to have declined. This is a myopic underestimate. Spanish refugees, who were trained Communist agitators, poured into the country after the Civil War; in fact, the fugitive Spanish Reds infiltrated the entire Caribbean area. The mysterious Galindez was one of them, and he selected the Dominican Republic as an operating base for some years, biting the hand that fed him, as it were.

In Mexico, the climate was often favorable for the Reds. It was significant that General Cardenas, the former Mexican president who expropriated the foreign oil companies, assumed the chairmanship of the "Society of Friends of Guatemala," i. e., the Guatemala of Jacobo Arbenz, who found a tender refuge in Mexico en route to Czechoslovakia and training for further mischief. While improving under President Aleman, Mexico is still a hemispheric clearing house for Communists. Gus Hall, the American Red, jumped bail in New York and turned up in Mexico. There is a veritable Communist colony in Cuernavaca, a charming resort city; one of the local notables was Sam Carr, Canada's chief Communist.

Latin American humor is as salty as the classical Spanish *picaresque novel*. The government of Salvador handled the Red plague with amused nonchalance and consum-

mate skill: it maintains its leading Communist "intellectuals" on scholarships which keeps them in Mexican colleges and out of Salvadorean politics! The United States might profitably adopt this admirable, civilized and painless system.

A recent departure in Latin American Communism is the political fraternization between Stalinists and Trotskyites; for example, the Chilean Stalinists cooperate with the "Partido Obrero Revolucionario" in Bolivia, which was founded by the Trotskyite Tristan Maroff.

#### 5. *Red Objectives Are Military: Target Panama*

**I**N THE PROCESS of infiltration, in the application of the Guatemala pattern or the techniques employed in the Spanish Civil War, the ultimate Red target is military conquest, the forcible establishment of Communist governments, wholly subservient to Russian global objectives.

The Russian General Staff is accustomed to long-range planning. Mongoloid-Panslavism has an attribute of oriental patience. In a secret conference of the Communist Parties of Latin America, the Russian arch-plotter, Manuilsky, proposed the transformation of northeastern Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon, into a kind of Latin American Vietnam.

The Russian objectives are essen-

tially military but the skillfully mounted Guatemalan *coup*, though defeated in the end, indicates that their interest has shifted to Central America and the Caribbean Barrier.

**I**N THE EVENT of war, it is a foregone conclusion that the Panama Canal will become a prime Red target. In time of peace, the general plan for the subversion of Latin America proceeds relentlessly; Guatemala, Guiana and Cuba are recent proof. Note that Cuba is within 400-500 miles of the Canal while British Guiana is about 600 miles distant; these are easy flight ranges for even obsolete bombers; they are also suitable distances for medium-range nuclear rockets and missiles.

#### 6. *Geopolitics of the Caribbean Barrier*

The Caribbean coastline, with thousands of small islands, coves and inlets, was used by roving submarines in World Wars I and II. The establishment of secret bases or rocket sites is entirely feasible, provided local governments permit it or connive in the undertaking.

Thus Russia aims at the establishment of Communist governments in the area and as a corollary has been active in undermining existing pro-American governments in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, which had been singled out

as perennial "whipping boys" of leftist liberals and fellow travelling writers who covertly or unwittingly follow the Communist "line." These countries occupy the Caribbean Barrier that forms a strategic semi-circle, shielding the Panama Canal.

Aerial and coastal surveillance based on Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela effectively control the approaches to the Panama Canal by sea and air while Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Colombia prevent access by land. By every concept of strategy, including latest weapons and nuclear developments, the Caribbean area is one of the most sensitive for inter-American defense.

It should have been an essential State Department doctrine that the governments that occupy the Caribbean Barrier remain permanently anti-Communist and firmly pro-American. In their present state of social developments, the easy-going parliamentary systems of the West, based on tradition, wealth and established economies, are neither applicable nor effective; it is an historical fact that the price of law and order in Latin America has often been some form of enlightened dictatorship.

"Cesarismo Democrático" is an evolutionary phenomenon that is accepted in South America. It happens to be the title of a brilliant book by Laureano Valenilla Lanz

(1923), notable Venezuelan writer and politician of the Gomez era, in a thesis that was entirely intelligible to generations of Latin Americans. While the concept may not fit Cook County, Illinois, the "democratic" domain of the late Mr. Hague or the current "social" climate of the Kohler plants in Wisconsin, our "liberal" busybodies could profit from reading Valenilla Lanz's essay, as it reflects an historical Latin American viewpoint.

Governments in the Equatorial belt (as in Wisconsin) are largely a matter of practical politics. The real test lies in the resulting benefits to the nation, the raising of living standards, the liquidation of national debts, freedom from suicidal taxation, the suppression of guerillas and conspirators. Within this criterion, the governments which form the Caribbean Barrier, specifically the regimes of Generals Battista, Trujillo and Jimenez, did represent factual, workable, political solutions. They also happened to be enormously valuable outposts of America and the immediate defenders of the Panama Canal. Rudimentary geopolitics determine South America as an indispensable reservoir of strategic war materials for the Western world, and their free movement via Panama becomes a matter of extreme national urgency.

As a corollary, the governments of the Caribbean Barrier were

entitled to some rational, friendly consideration; the constant irritant of Fabian - Socialist coteries and leftist commentators played directly into the crimson hands of the Kremlin. We are reminded that once upon a time we sent U. S. Marines into Nicaragua and Santo Domingo. Now these governments police themselves. When the strong men of the Caribbean fall, the Red menace is indeed at our doorstep. It will creep in the back door to liquidate the legacy of Bolivar and Washington.

THE MERCURY is not alone in having recognized and defined this menace previously; there is a considerable body of worried opinion within the United States Congress. The operation of this otherwise unwieldy political body depends greatly on a functional device, the bi-partisan committees—standing, select and joint—and their staffs, specializing in certain legislative areas, viz: Aeronautical and Space, Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Judiciary, Un-American Activities, etc. Within these committees, experts and specialists develop by the natural process of longevity and experience. Two such Congressional experts come to mind immediately—the Hon. Daniel J. Flood (D., Pa.) "on the Panama Canal" and the Hon. Craig Hosmer (R., Calif.) "on Communism in Latin Ameri-

ca." There is little that General Cabell can tell them. These gentlemen have recently made important statements in the Congress, in the discharge of their duties toward their constituents and the country; both have filed specific resolutions and will press for their prompt enactment. Dealing within a limited, geographical area, these experts present (not surprisingly) a uniform front; a precise intellectual coordination was inherent, spontaneous and inescapable.

**H**ERE FOLLOW extracts of the views and recommendations of Representative Hosmer:

I will introduce a joint resolution, to forestall intervention, domination, control and colonization by International Communism in the New World . . . .

Threats by International Communism to leap-frog the Atlantic and take over countries of the Western Hemisphere both by infiltration of existing governments and by seizing control of liberal, revolutionarily movements constitute a clear and present danger (to the Americas) . . . .

If the Communist efforts to control countries on the American continents are not thwarted, the United States will become subject to destructive sneak attacks from Red missile bases within sight of our own Southern cities. . . .

Each year hundreds of Latin Americans receive revolutionary training in Moscow (and Prague) and are sent back to work ceaselessly to subvert their lawful gov-

ernments and replace them with regimes dominated and controlled by the International Communist conspiracy. . . .

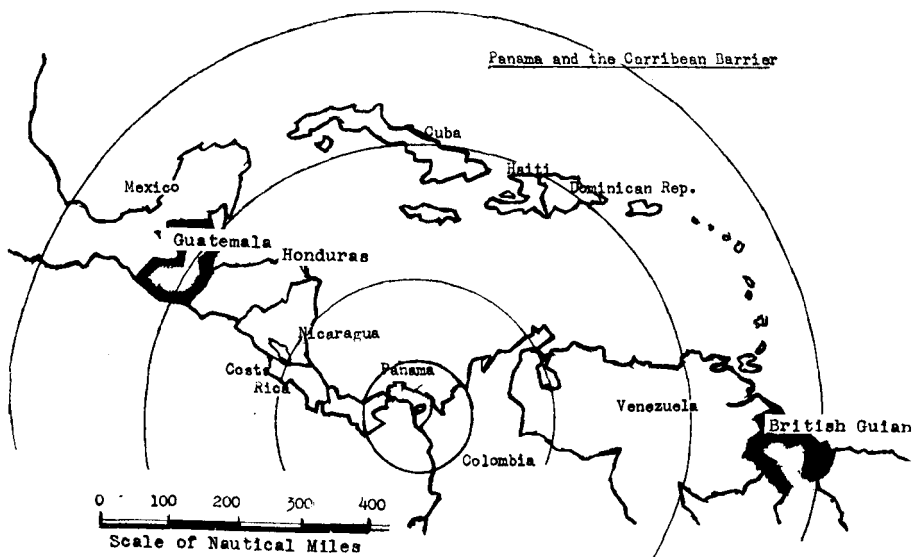
The manipulations of International Communism in the New World approach closer and closer to obvious intervention upon our continents. . . .

I am seeking United States initiative and action to stop the Reds now, before it is too late. Unless we do so, we permit the stage to be set for a series of Red "back-door" takeovers. . . .

In this atomic age only a few microseconds of attack warning may be available to defenders. These are far too short for us any longer to tolerate the possibility of military surprise from missile bases south of our borders controlled by International Communism. . . .

Rooted basically in the Monroe Doctrine (declaring any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems to any portion of the Western Hemisphere as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States), the joint resolution [proposed by Representative Hosmer] extends to present facts and situations a long series of inter-American diplomatic policies and declarations from the Monroe Doctrine (1823) onward. . . .

Intervention in an American state by International Communism is not a "mere internal matter" pertaining to the victim nation alone (and thus subject to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ill-advised "Good Neighbor" policy, limiting interference) but, in law as well as in fact, such action constitutes a "foreign intervention," prohibited by the Monroe Doctrine; it is a "threat to peace and security" and thus subject to counter-intervention and the re-



### **Panama and the Caribbean Barrier**

The Caribbean Barrier stretches in a vast semi-circle, from Cuba via Hispaniola to Venezuela, as a shield of protection for the Panama Canal. In the event of war, the approaches to the Canal become the most sensitive strategic area in inter-American defense. The Communists are aware of this. They have attempted to gain footholds in Guatemala and in British Guiana; they came within an inch of establishing Red governments. Both countries are within 400-600 miles of the Canal, i. e., within easy flight ranges for even obsolete bombers; in the nuclear age, this represents equally easy distances for medium-range ballistic missiles.

There are thousands of islands, coves and inlets in the Caribbean littoral that can be used by roving submarines—and were so used in World Wars I and II—unless strong, pro-American governments prevent it.

The governments of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, who guard the sea approaches to the Canal, were once strongly allied with the United States. The governments of Central America could prevent infiltration by land. Unfortunately, these governments have fallen recently.

Conversely, this indispensable alliance should not have been sacrificed to "liberal witch-hunts," to leftist attacks on governments who are able to maintain law and order while weaker governments have fallen prey to Communist subversion everywhere—and demonstrably in the case of Cuba, though Castro claims not to be a card-holding Communist but is surrounded by many of them, in key positions.

storation of a free government. A corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was announced in 1869 by President Grant prohibiting transfer of any existing European New World colonies between them. . . .

When Hitler's armies overran Europe in 1939, the American foreign ministers announced that there would be no recognition of German claims to New World colonies. In 1940, at Havana, these ministers gave a mandate to any one or more American republics on their own initiative to step in, act quickly and forestall any attempted German takeovers. . . .

We can recognize a clear pattern of the American republics attempting to protect themselves against foreign intrigues; the situation created by Hitler's con-

quests is identical with the subsequent (and current) advance of Communism, as a tool of the Kremlin.

As regards the problem of the Panama Canal, it is obviously one more facet of the Communist conspiracy. For the past several years, Representative Flood has been recognized as one of the leading authorities and spokesmen in Congress on the Panama Canal. Mr. Flood fears

that irresponsible officials in our government will make such concessions to the Republic of Panama that the U. S. sovereign position there will be weakened and that this nation's authority, established by treaty, will generally deteriorate.

## **The Juridical Base of U. S. Isthmian Canal Policy**

**Excerpts from current remarks in Congress**

**by the Hon. Daniel J. Flood (Dem., Pennsylvania)**

**T**HE FOUNDATIONS of our Isthmian Canal policies are rooted in four centuries of history and rest upon three important canal treaties:

**FIRST:** The Hay - Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 between Great Britain and the United States, which facilitated construction of the Panama Canal. In this agreement, Great Britain relinquished its own rights for construction and control of an Isthmian Canal. The United States, in assuming this ob-

ligation, adopted the main points of the Convention of Constantinople of 1888 for the operation of the Suez Canal as the rules to govern the operation and management of the American canal. These provide that the canal shall be "free and open" to "vessels of commerce and of war" of "all nations" on terms of "entire equality" with tolls that are "just and equitable." It also provides for the United States to protect it against "lawlessness and disorder."

SECOND: The Hay-Bunau-Varrilla Treaty of November 18, 1903, between the Republic of Panama and the United States. On the part of Panama, this convention granted to the United States "*in perpetuity*" the "use, occupation and control" of the Canal Zone as if the United States were the "sovereign of the territory" to the "entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority." On the part of the United States, it guaranteed the independence of Panama, which had just seceded from Colombia and whose existence depended on the protection of the United States and the success of the canal undertaking. The United States also was authorized to enforce sanitary ordinances and to maintain public order in the terminal cities of Panama and Colon and in the territories and harbors adjacent thereto in event of failure of the Republic of Panama to do so, as well as to require property within these cities and adjacent areas for canal purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

THIRD: The Thomson - Urrutia Treaty of April 6, 1914, proclaimed March 30, 1922, between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, the sovereign of the Isthmus prior to the Panama Revolution of November 3, 1903. This treaty aimed at removal of all mis-

understandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November, 1903, restoration of the cordial friendship that had previously existed between Colombia and the United States and definition and regulation of their rights and interests with respect to the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad.

THE NEGOTIATIONS of these treaties were the contributions of the ablest men of their times. They knew the history of the Isthmus as a land of endemic revolution and political instability. They understood the lessons of the Suez Canal and benefitted by them in adopting policies for administering the Panama Canal. They knew the difficulties experienced in the negotiations with Colombia for a satisfactory canal treaty, which was finally rejected by the Senate of that country, and thereupon determined to solve permanently the problem of sovereignty in the Canal Zone.

Despite the clear wording of the Panama Canal treaties, so many misconceptions of their key features have characterized press coverage in recent years, even including some of the most respected encyclopedias, that clarifications are essential. In this, the first fact of importance to note is that the original recommendation to secure control of the Canal Zone "in per-



petuity" was made by the Isthmian Canal Commission in early 1902. This was followed by the Spooner Act, approved June 28, 1902, authorizing the President to secure by means of a treaty the "perpetual control" of the Canal Zone for the construction and "perpetual" maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the Panama Canal.

The fact that U. S. sovereignty over the Zone is absolute was clearly indicated by Bunau - Varilla, Panama's Minister to the United States and one of the principal draftsmen of the 1903 treaty, who stated: "After mature thought, I recognized that if I enumerated in succession the various attributes of sovereignty granted, I ran the risk of seeing in the [U.S.] Senate, some other attributes asked for."

Thus, it is definitely established that the Canal Zone was not sold, ceded or leased, but *granted in perpetuity* to the United States for *perpetual* operation of the Panama Canal. Not only that, all privately owned properties in the Canal Zone were bought by the United States, and these included the Panama Railroad.

Moreover, President William Howard Taft, by Executive Order of December 5, 1912, pursuant to the 1903 treaty and the Panama Canal Act, declared that "all land and land under water within the limits of the Canal Zone are neces-

sary for the construction, maintenance, operation, protection and sanitation of the Panama Canal."

The current agitation about the sovereign control of the Canal Zone is not a new issue but an old one periodically dragged out of its tomb for political purposes. Notwithstanding the fact that this subject has been repeatedly clarified, recent references to Panama as the "titular sovereign" of the Canal Zone, or whatever that is, by high officials of our State Department and others, cannot be dismissed as effusions of the ignorant, for they have been presented as reaffirmations of the views enunciated in 1906 by then - Secretary William Howard Taft.

THE COMPLETION of the Panama Canal within the cost and time estimates and its successful maintenance and operation since opening to traffic in 1914 form one of the most brilliant chapters of the United States history. Former President Theodore Roosevelt always considered them of an importance comparable to the Louisiana Purchase. He and other statesmen who contributed to the success of the enterprise had every reason to be proud of their achievement.

For many years the project went ahead on the force of its initial impetus. The giants of the early years gradually passed from the scene and the conduct of our Isth-

mian policies fell into less capable hands. Even so, it required the impact of the great depression of 1929-1932 and the Cuban Revolution of 1933 to start a chain of events at Panama that are still in motion.

In this connection, it should be recalled that until the abrogation of the Platt Amendment of the Cuban Constitution, by treaty on May 31, 1934, following a period of violence in Cuba, the United States had the right to intervene for the "preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. . . ."

It was after this policy of abandonment in Cuba that the Hull-Alfaro Treaty of 1936 between Panama and the the United States was negotiated. Its first article abrogated Article I of the 1903 Hay - Bunau - Varilla Treaty, by which the United States had undertaken to guarantee and maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama—a provision included in the Panama Constitution and known to Panamanians as the Platt Amendment of Panama. This treaty was the first breach in the juridicial foundation for the Panama Canal enterprise.

Other surrenders in the 1936 treaty include loss on the part of the United States of important sovereign powers and rights affect-

ing the Panama Canal, especially that of eminent domain within the Republic of Panama, all without adequate compensation to the United States, which had borne all costs of construction, sanitation and defense. But the erosion did not stop there.

**A**FTER PROLONGED secret negotiations started in 1953, the process was further advanced in the Eisenhower-Remon Treaty of 1955. While in nowise abridging the sovereign authority of the United States over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal granted in Articles II and III of the 1903 treaty, the 1955 treaty went much further in its surrenders than the 1936 treaty.

The 1955 treaty, ratified without adequate debate, gave away additional rights and properties of the United States and increased the Canal annuity from \$430,000 allowed in the 1936 treaty to \$1,930,000. Among its most regrettable features was surrender to Panama, without proper investigations and without authorization by Congress, of valuable Panama Railroad properties in the cities of Panama and Colon, including the designed terminal freight yards and passenger stations in those cities, valued not less than \$24,000,000. Not only that, the 1955 treaty even contemplated the abandonment of the railroad itself!

Fortunately, the Congress inter-

vened and prevented the liquidation of this vital railroad. But its action was too late to save the terminal yards and passenger stations. Now, because there was no treaty requirement for their replacement by Panama, we are going to have a trans-Isthmian railroad without its originally designed and adequate terminal stations and yards!

The overall results of our sustained surrenders at Panama have been withdrawal of United States activities to the Canal Zone and serious impairment of them within the Canal Zone. The costs involved will have to be borne by American taxpayers, Canal Zone residents, the Panamanian masses and inter-oceanic commerce that has to pay tolls. But even more important, we have given away our bargaining powers for dealing with Panama.

The results of these diplomatic failures are not accidental, but are part of a calculated plan. This was revealed by Ambassador Ricardo M. Arias of Panama in a major political address on April 29, 1958, at the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, which was featured by hostile propaganda against the United States. Among his revelations was this significant statement:

The foreign policy of my country during the last 50 years has been to exert every effort in order to obtain at least for Panama condi-

tions similar to those granted by the United States to Colombia in January, 1903.

**T**HIS PRONOUNCEMENT of Panamanian policy should not be taken lightly but as a serious warning. Its objectives are rescission of the perpetuity and sovereignty provisions of the 1903 treaty, early establishment of dual sovereignty over the Canal Zone and finally nationalization of the Panama Canal. It is no wonder that many North Americans have become concerned about the Panama Canal and wish to know how the present turmoil and uncertainty were allowed to develop.

The era of great American giveaways did not start with the Marshall Plan in 1947, with Yalta in 1945 or Teheran in 1943. It really began at Panama with the 1936 treaty already mentioned.

World War II commenced in September, 1939, which was shortly after the 1936 treaty was finally ratified by the U. S. Senate. In preparation for possible involvement, the U. S. had to obtain sites for defense installations in the Republic of Panama, all necessary for protection of the Panama Canal. Because of the loss of the right of eminent domain in the Republic of Panama, the United States was denied that method of securing bases and had to obtain them through diplomatic channels amidst mounting difficulties and exorbitant

demands for rentals. It was not until May 18, 1942, that a Defense Sites Agreement was at last signed.

After the war, anti-American clamor erupted, with unanimous demand by the Panama National Assembly for evacuation of all sites. The President of Panama was quoted as demanding that the 1936 treaty be made "more effective in terms of benefits for Panama." All of this agitation led to negotiations between Panama and the United States for a Defense Base Treaty.

Despite the generous treatment afforded Panama in the 1955 treaty already discussed, events having a great impact on the Isthmus did not stop. Only July 21-22, 1956, presidents of the American nations met at Panama City in the Republic of Panama, attracting world attention to the great canal project on which the economic well-being of Panama largely depends. While public interest was thus focused toward the West, events of far greater significance were in making in the Near East.

Four days later, on July 26, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. Officially indorsed by the government of Panama, this seizure of the Suez Canal started a chain of events affecting the Panama Canal which accelerated trends already evident. Nationalization became the battle cry of radical elements in Panama, especially by students at the Panama University, where,

backed by communist influence, they proudly displayed a large sign: "The Canal is Ours."

**I**N A CAREFULLY organized raid into the Canal Zone on May 2, 1958, called "Operation Sovereignty," Panamanian University students planted 72 Panamanian flags at places of prominence, including one on front of the Canal Zone administration building. Though this highly provocative incident was witnessed by Panama Canal authorities, the trespassers were not interfered with by Canal Zone police and were allowed to leave the Zone without obstruction.

This 1958 flag-planting mob invasion of the Canal Zone was not a simple student prank as some of our officials tried to explain, but a calculated move in world-wide psychological warfare of Communist pattern against the United States. It received extensive coverage in Latin America, and also in the Soviet Press, further emboldening Panamanian agitators to plan new measures of mob violence. Had the United States in the 1936 treaty not abandoned its 1903 treaty obligations for the maintenance of public order in the cities of Panama and Colon, the May 2, 1958, mob invasion would have been unthinkable. As it was, the wolves of disorder had tasted blood.

Subsequent to these grave dis-

turbances, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President and president of John Hopkins University, visited the Isthmus as a special representative of the U. S. Government. What useful purpose his visit served is not clear.

The situation on the Isthmus, meantime, did not stabilize. In a Panamanian enactment signed by President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., on December 18, 1958, Panama, by unilateral action, attempted to extend its territorial boundaries by sea from the internationally recognized three-mile limit to a 12-mile limit. This extended area completely encircled the Canal Zone and, in fact, was aimed at making the Panama Canal another Berlin.

In a note to Panama on January 7, 1959, the United States refused to recognize the Panamanian claim for wider territorial seas. In addition to the technical objections raised by the State Department to the attempted extension, it is a clear violation of the sovereignty provisions in Articles II and III of the 1903 Hay - Bunau - Varilla Treaty.

**M**EANWHILE, in the Republic of Cuba, the great island country on the northern flank of the Atlantic approaches to the Panama Canal, a revolution was nearing the end. Its recognized government was overthrown by a radical group,

headed by Fidel Castro. His administration, now revealed as communist-slanted, has engaged in the process of liquidation of its enemies by firing squads and extensive confiscation of American property by expropriation. With International Communism previously entrenched in Venezuela on the southern flank, the conquest of Cuba through subversion saw both flanks of the Atlantic approaches to the Panama area controlled by alien revolutionary systems, which now are converging toward the Canal itself.

Thus, it is not strange that nearly a year after the 1958 Panamanian flag-planting mob invasion of the Canal Zone, on April 26, 1959, armed mercenaries from Cuba, in collaboration with radical elements in Panama, invaded that Republic. One part of their plan was to make token occupation of the Canal Zone; another, to overthrow the constitutional government of President de la Guardia. But underlying all was the ultimate objective of driving the United States from its control of the Panama Canal.

The landing of the invaders threw political leaders and the upper class Panamanians into hysteria and confusion. The man in the street became apprehensive because of the obvious anxiety of government leaders. They would have become far more deeply concerned had they known that some top Panamanian government officials

moved their families into the Canal Zone—an area that has so often served as a political sanctuary in times of crises in the Republic.

Fortunately, the attempted invasion proved abortive, with the invaders surrendering to Panamanian authorities after intervention by the Organization of American States and the United States. But they were released with practically no punishment. Will there be more invasions of the American Isthmus? The indications are that there will.

Who were those invaders is a question frequently asked. The best answer to that query was supplied by President de la Guardia, who stated:

That was not just a group of adventurers from our country or even from Cuba. These people were mostly Cubans, but directed and led by militant communists. Their ambition is the long-stated one of taking over the Panama Canal.

Nothing could be more positive and clear-cut than this statement by one in a position to know. Moreover, President de la Guardia's opinion is supported by overwhelming evidence. The formation of communist-oriented governments in the Caribbean on both flanks of the Panama Canal approaches and recent attempts to invade several Isthmian countries constitutes serious threats, not only to the United States, but also to all the Americas.

UNFORTUNATELY, the moves in the conquest of Latin American countries through infiltration and subversion have been made with such skillful secrecy as to beguile our people with a false sense of security. But they should no longer be taken by surprise by seemingly sudden invasions, disorders and extreme nationalistic agitations.

Allen W. Dulles, director of Central Intelligence, recently stated [and it was a clearer definition than that of his Deputy, General Cabell,]

"Nationalism"—as a slogan for the breaking of the ties of friendship between us and the countries of this hemisphere—was the line given the Latin American communist leaders who attended the 21st Party Congress in Moscow last February (1959). Details for the execution of this policy were then outlined to these leaders and some of the fruits of this planning can be seen today in Panama, Cuba and elsewhere in this hemisphere.

By the time the impact of the April 26, 1959, invasion of Panama was over, the stage was being set for the next move.

Independence Day celebration in Panama started normally, with President de la Guardia, the officers of his government and the diplomatic corps attending colorful ceremonies in and near the historic Panama Cathedral. In the suburbs of the city, all was quiet,

but alongside the Panama Canal Zone border at the Pacific end of the Canal, radical demonstrators were gathering in defiance of what the Panamanian government had advised. Canal Zone authorities had taken precautions against the entrance of unruly groups into the Canal Zone, with police and firemen ready for eventualities. A demonstrator made a grab for the pistol of a Canal Zone policeman, who plucked him from a marching group, and the worst boundary violence in Isthmian history was underway.

Pummeled with rocks and insulted with profane and obscene epithets, Canal Zone police used remarkable restraint in repelling the assault. But they and the firemen alone were not strong enough to withstand the attack, which forced the Governor of the Canal Zone to call upon the U. S. Army to take over the task of protection against the mob. Frustrated in their designs, the mob then turned upon American property in Panama. They burned a Panama Railroad passenger car in the railroad terminal, looted stores and, with Aquilino Boyd among them, stormed the U. S. Embassy where they tore the American flag from the Embassy mast, ripped it to pieces and instead hoisted the Panamanian flag. Lesser disturbances occurred at the Atlantic end of the Canal. Details of these

disorders were generally ignored in the press of the United States, which has long maintained a near blackout of important news from the Isthmus.

**D**ID THE U. S. Administration issue a prompt and courageous statement backing up Canal Zone authorities to the hilt and warning that further efforts to invade the Zone would be repelled by force if Panamanian authorities were unable or unwilling to hold radicals and their communist monitors in check? It did not! Instead, it minimized the disorders as "really only an incident" and later sent a diplomatic emissary to Panama to appease those stirring up the trouble! Is there any wonder that the Panama National Assembly, by resolution on November 5, condemned Canal Zone authorities and vowed "not to rest until the Panama flag is raised on our territory on the Canal Zone!"

Finally, on November 28, Panamanian mobs attempted to invade the Canal Zone a second time. On this occasion, the U. S. Army initially repelled the invaders until, at U. S. Army request, it was joined in restoring order by the Panama National Guard. The Panamanian forces won prompt public commendation from U. S. government officials who had not seen fit to commend American authorities.

Of special interest were some un-

expected revelations that events on the Isthmus at this time were to stimulate. One was that on November 3, 1959, Panama was expecting a declaration by the United States acknowledging Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone and that this expectation was based on conversations of the Minister of Finance, Fernando Eleta, with Dr. Milton Eisenhower on September 13, 1958, at Dr. Eisenhower's home in Baltimore. So startling was this disclosure that the State Department was apparently constrained to issue what seemed to be a formal denial that Dr. Eisenhower had made "any statement which could be construed to commit the U. S. Government to any course of action."

Such an assertion was not a forthright denial of the statement attributed to the brother of the President, but a cleverly-worded phrasing that is definitely misleading. Of course, the United States cannot be bound by the statement of a private citizen, even though he is the brother of the President. Nor, can any official of our government abrogate, surrender or annul the solemn obligations of our treaties with other nations. That, under our Constitution, can be done only by means of new treaty provision promulgated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Thus, a controversy over what

the President's brother said has added so much fuel to the flames of the ugly situation in Panama that nothing short of open declaration on the subject of sovereignty will meet the situation presented. Because the State Department has made such a complete fiasco over many years on this matter, this question is raised: What are the influences that have been controlling and still seem to be controlling the State Department's actions? Regardless of what the intentions may have been, they give aid and comfort to the avowed enemies of the United States, and, indeed, of the entire free world, at a most critical hour, and render our country's task of maintaining this great waterway for the shipping of all lands and the defense of each and every country of the Western Hemisphere more difficult. What more could be accomplished by open, bold and shameless treason than has thus been done?

**W**E HAVE COMPETENT, courageous and well informed men on Isthmian questions in this country. Why is it that such exceptional men are not being used for exceptional situations instead of relying on routine underlings and anonymous advisers? Surrenders can only lead to further extortions. Why do we not learn this lesson of history?

After the unfortunate "titular



sovereignty" statement of the diplomatic emissary, which traces back to an equally unfortunate statement by Secretary Taft in 1906 that is usually quoted out of context, the point chosen for special emphasis by Panamanian publicists was not "titular sovereignty" but "sovereignty," for which status the Panamanian flag would be the symbol. They have emphasized that raising the flag would be only the first step in a movement that would include appointments as judges, postmasters, customs inspectors and police, and, in fact, the control of all civil activities with eventual jurisdiction over all Canal Zone territory, followed by nationalization of the Canal itself. Because of the importance that the first official hoisting of the first Panama flag would have, they urge the flag-raising be made a notable occasion, with President de la Guardia hoisting it, and the Under Secretary of State, who recently visited Panama, dignifying the ceremony with his presence and participation.

Americans in the Canal Zone became profoundly concerned, for they know the implications of any such surrender. As patriotic citizens, they felt bound to organize committees to keep the U. S. flag flying with undiminished stature and for U. S. retention of the Panama Canal. They have circularized the Congress, high U. S. officials and the press, distributed

pertinent news clippings and written many illuminating letters to important leaders, all in protest to what they consider could become the biggest steal in the twentieth century.

In their public utterances our leaders have strayed far from the historic policy of exclusive U. S. control stressed by American statesmen starting with President Grant when he commended "an American canal, on American soil, to the American people!" The day that the Panama flag is formally hoisted in the Canal Zone marks the beginning of the end of exclusive U. S. control over the Panama Canal.

What that would mean for the Panama Canal and world commerce every realistic student of the subject, every experienced Panama Canal employee and every thoughtful member of the Armed Forces on the Isthmus knows. To say the least, it would be the climax of one of the most disgraceful chapters in the U. S. diplomatic history.

**N**ATIONALIZATION by Panama is not the only issue. Underlying agitations for it are demanded by powerful groups, including high political personalities in the United States, for internationalization under the UN. [NOTE: The various current maneuvers in other fields of "nationalization"—in current practice by international ban-

ditions who prefer to "confiscate" profitable enterprises instead of to "develop" them, themselves—are closely tied to current efforts to annul the 1946 Connally Reservation to the UN Charter. This Reservation requires that matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any states" are not subject to the jurisdiction of the UN, and hence of the International Court of Justice.] If the Connally Reservation should ever be revoked and the jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice thereby extended without limit, Panama would be in a position to hail the United States before that tribunal, to which a distinguished Panamanian jurist has just been added as a member. There Panama could demand that all the Panama Canal treaties be revised according to the latest Panamanian desires.

The latest proposal for the Panama Canal is its "multilateralization" through "regionalization" under the aegis of the Organization of American States, of which body Fidel Castro, of Cuba, is a member. Recommended by three professors in the Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, their views reflect scant knowledge and little understanding of the actual problems involved in the maintenance and operation of the great waterway. These so-called experts, lacking any practical

knowledge of the conditions involved, have accomplished no more than to add some new terms to the already overburdened bureaucratic jargon on the subject and to make "confusion worse confounded."

One angle of Isthmian history that few Panamians or North Americans know is that the idea of internationalization is not new. It goes back to the Russian Revolution of 1917 when the Red Guard in Petrograd discussed it with John Reed, notorious North American communist newspaper reporter. It still is the objective of communist monitors that underlies much of the agitation for nationalization, for should the internationalization of the Panama Canal be brought about by an indirect process, that would serve as precedent for internationalization of the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles. Control of the last has been a principle objective of Russia for centuries.

We cannot view [the status of the Panama Canal] as an isolated question, but as one directly related to events elsewhere. For many months, the nations of this hemisphere have watched the steadily rising Red tide in various parts of Latin America, especially among the countries of the Caribbean. It is indeed significant that the campaign of the communistically controlled press in Cuba to end the "Yankee occupation" of

our Guantanamo Naval Base and of the U. S.-educated, but Yankee-hating Chief Minister of Trinidad to take over our Chagaramus Naval Base on that island have coincided with the Panamanian campaign of violence to gain "sovereignty" over the Canal Zone.

**P**RIOR TO World War II the great fear of the nations most likely to be involved was that of a two-front war—East and West. As to that danger, the U. S. was protected by two ocean barriers, patrolled by the Atlantic and Pacific fleets with provision for a quick shifting of forces between the oceans by means of the Panama Canal.

Since World War II, that strategic setup has changed radically, incident to the advent of powerful aircraft, nuclear submarines, ballistic missiles and other modern weapons. The protective barriers once afforded by the vast expanses of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the icy wastes of the Arctic have in substantial degree been overcome, making them avenues for attacking the U. S. from three directions. To provide defenses on these three fronts, the Congress has appropriated billions.

While thus preoccupied, what has happened in our backyard to the south? In the vital area of the Caribbean, the forces behind the world revolutionary movement

have focused on countries there with oft-repeated aim of bringing about the destruction of the U. S. and our system of Constitutional liberty. Encouraged by the formation of communistically oriented governments in Cuba and other Western Hemisphere countries, these forces, recognizing the Panama Canal as the strategic center of the Americas, have concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama.

In this light, the Panama Canal has become the principal target and symbol of a fourth front in a situation comparable to that which, in 1823, was faced by President Monroe when he proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. The time has come to extend that doctrine to guard against the intervention of International Communism by means of penetration and subversion. To that end, the U. S., as the most powerful leader among the nations of the free world, should make clear to our friends and enemies all over the world that, in the exercise of our inherent right to self-defense and in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, we are determined not to permit the intervention of International Communism to endanger the peace and safety of our nation or of other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Panama itself, it should be noted, does not wish either internationalization or regionalization, for it is

far easier to deal with one nation than with some 82 countries in the UN or with 20 other nations in the OAS. Nor is it likely that the larger nations of Latin America would permit Panama to nationalize the Panama Canal, which means that the recent agitations and mob violence in Panama have played into the hands of those whose aim is to place the Panama Canal under some international authority.

The history of the United States-Panama relations since 1936 conclusively shows that they have not been improved by sustained surrenders. Rather, they have progressively worsened in proportion to these surrenders.

**T**HE TIME has come for all appeasement to end and for positive measures because the Panama Canal is a symbol of U. S. power and prestige.

The program which I would suggest should include:

1. Reaffirmation of our historic policy of exclusive sovereign control of the Canal Zone and Panama Canal along the lines outlined in H. R. 33, 86th Congress.

2. Announcement that no hostile or other provocative demonstrations or invasions will be tolerated in the Canal Zone or within the strategic vicinity of the Panama Canal.

3. Reactivation under the direct control of the Chief of Naval Operations, of the Special Service Squadron for continuous display of the flag in the Caribbean area and other missions of diplomatic character.

4. Proclamation by our government that the Canal Zone is Constitutionally acquired territory by the U. S.

5. Extension of the Monroe Doctrine to include penetration and subversion by means of a concurrent resolution of the Congress.

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### ***F.B.I. Chief Warns of Red Resurgence***

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As a result of Mr. Khrushchev's visit, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said in a statement to Senators, the Communists "see the possibility of gaining still more influence in American society." He continued:

"The buoyant optimism of the party is geared to plans to take advantage of an international climate which, in their eyes, is aiding their work."

Mr. Hoover's views were set forth in an analysis of the Communist Party's seventeenth national convention in 1959 in New York. His 5,000-word statement was submitted to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee at its request.

He said "every action of the convention was designed to make the party a hard-hitting, versatile and mobile weapon of attack against our form of government."



# IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

## JOY, BEAUTY AND SONG

by **Russell Maguire**

**S**ENSITIVE PEOPLE receive inspiration, thoughts or visions *from the Inner World* which they weave into poems, paintings, sculpture, symphonies and services.

These inspirational thoughts come from a heavenly realm where joyousness, beauty and song are as natural to that sphere as mountains, plains and seas are to this earth. We open ourselves to these great blessings each time we permit our minds and spirit to be elevated beyond the material level of this world. Then we express our inspiration in thought, form, tone or deed.

We seek to be creative and useful and to have our consciousness illuminated by the Higher Power.

Guidance, knowledge and direction will come from the higher sources. They exist, and we need only to recognize them, claim them, use them.

We pray, "Oh, God, we dedicate our hands to be used as Your tools; our brain to be used as Your channel; our heart to be impregnated with Your love. Help us to be instruments of Your will so that this world can be a better place in which to live. Open and stretch our minds and hearts so that natural law and the secrets of life may be known to us. Raise our thoughts towards You. Help us to lift the veil of ignorance. Prepare us for the eternity of Cosmic Consciousness."

# "A Day of National Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer"

President Lincoln's Proclamation for April 30, 1863

**I**N VOLUME 5 of *Messages and Papers of the Presidents* is a significant proclamation from Abraham Lincoln. Though issued in 1863 it accurately fits our present distress:

Whereas the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and of nations, has by a resolution requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation; and

Whereas it is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And, inasmuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to



the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to

feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us.

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do by this my proclamation designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes in keeping the day holy to the Lord and devoted to the humble

discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, A.D., 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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### *The Cause of Delinquency*

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Some realistic facts were recently brought to light as the result of a study of delinquency conducted at Harvard University.

The survey showed that:

Six out of every ten juvenile delinquents have fathers who drink to excess. Many have mothers who drink in excess.

Three out of four are permitted by parents to come and go as they please.

Three out of five are from homes where there is discord between parents.

Seven out of ten are from homes where there is no group or family recreation.

Four out of five have parents who take no interest in the children's friends.

Four out of five delinquent boys say their mothers were indifferent to them.

Three out of five boys say their fathers were indifferent to them.

A similar poll was conducted about this same time by George Gallup on the subject, "Why Teenagers Get Out of Hand." The conclusions of the poll were:

1. Parents are not strict enough.
2. Parents do not provide proper home life.
3. Parents have too many outside interests.
4. Parents are too indulgent; give children too much money.
5. Both parents work, even though the mother is needed at home.

Read these points again carefully and note that each reason for our juvenile problems begins with the parents. Then examine your own home. Don't think that these errors do not invade the Christian home. They often do.

# TIME OF DECISION

*A united Christian front must attack Communism*

by Donald L. Barlett

**A** TIME OF DECISION is rapidly approaching for Protestant clergymen throughout the world and particularly in the United States. That decision is either to unite in an all-out attack on communism or to continue in the present state of total indifference.

The Protestant church, more than any other religious group, has taken a strongly apathetic attitude toward communism. And in some instances it has even aided the Red cause. Perhaps the reason is that Protestants have had little actual contact with Communists. Whatever the reason, there will have to be a change in attitude if the church is to survive.

In the first eight months of 1959, Protestant ministers probably contributed more to the communist propaganda machine than at any other time. Within rapid succession the clergymen:

Advocated United States recognition of Red China.

Advocated admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Signed appeals in behalf of con-

victed Red espionage agent Morton Sobell.

Signed appeals for the release from prison of Communist Party leaders Gil Green and Henry Winston.

Advocated demilitarization of a wide area of central Europe.

Sponsored and solicited funds for a tour of the Moscow State Orchestra.

Recommended that the United States and Britain continue their current voluntary ban on atomic weapon tests.

Requested that France discontinue preparations for exploding her first atomic device.

For the most part, these misguided actions of the ministers can be attributed to their naivete in world politics.

With the exception of a few top Protestant leaders, such as Dr. Daniel Poling, and several of the smaller denomination leaders, ministers and their churches have continuously succumbed to the communist "peace" line. In a staff consultation with the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1957, Dr. Poling declared:



I believe that so-called peaceful coexistence is both incredible and impossible. As far as communism is concerned, so far as the Kremlin is concerned, it means to them peaceful submission. That is the result inevitably and finally.

Dr. Poling's words, however, appear to have been ignored by his colleagues, who seem to choose the philosophy of the aged Bertrand Russell. Lord Russell believes:

If it can be secured that only U. S. and USSR have nuclear weapons, I favor negotiations between them for abolition of nuclear weapons by both sides. I do hold, however, that, if all negotiations prove futile and no alternatives remain except communist domination or extinction of the human race, the former alternative is the lesser of two evils.

This effort on the part of the clergymen to have peace at any cost, must lead one to the conclusion that they believe it is far better to destroy the soul than to destroy the body.

**S**EVERAL YEARS AGO, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, confessed

a real apprehension so long as communists are able to secure ministers of the gospel to promote their evil work and espouse a cause that is alien to the religion of Christ and Judaism.

And this is exactly what the communists are doing. But now, more than ever before.

The church recently reached a high point in its naivete when a group of six Australian ministers spent five weeks in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Red China. After their brief tour, they concluded that there "appears to be no restraint on freedom of worship in the Soviet Union." The group also expressed optimism over the religious situation in China and Czechoslovakia. More mature observers in these communist countries, however, have given a somewhat different story. In Russia, from the time of the revolution until 1948, the number of priests in the Russian Orthodox Church was reduced from 31,000 to less than 6,000. Orthodox churches dropped from 46,000 to 2,000. And these are all hand-picked by the Communists.

Behind the Bamboo Curtain, the Reds have murdered more than 30 million people. As far as the "optimistic" religious situation in Red China, the Christian trinity has been replaced by Lenin, the father, Stalin, the son, and Mao Tse-tung, the holy ghost. These, then, are the countries in which there is "freedom of worship."

Unfortunately, this is only one in a long series of instances in which the Protestant church has been deceived by Godless communism. The church's ignorance of communism is inexcusable. The Reds have plainly outlined their plan for

the annihilation of Christianity. The terrifying facts about communism are in the libraries for all to see.

Speaking on the infiltration of religious groups, Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party in the United States, asserted that "by going among the religious masses, we are for the first time able to bring our anti-religious ideas to them." He added that Communists do not distinguish

between good and bad religions, "because they are all bad."

The church has had enough initiative to denounce congressional investigations and to criticize the anti-communists. But it has not had the strength actively to combat communism. The time has come for the church to stop its bickering. It is a time for uniting all of Christianity in an effort to destroy communism with the very thing it fears most—religion.

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### ***Let's Kill Communism***

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by promoting the one thing commies hate and fear most, America's fabulously successful economic system, capitalism. Capitalism is a set of standards common to government, business and people, creating an atmosphere resulting in a maximum of personal and economic liberty for the individual, prosperity for business, and wealth and power for government. Capitalism is both economic and political in character. It will kill communism regardless of whether the commies fight the Cold War on the economic or political front. Vigorously promote CAPITALISM.—PAUL MORGAN.

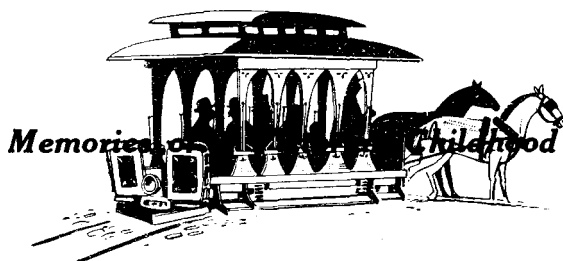
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# Transcendant Boston



by Mary Chase Witherbee

**I**T TAKES a powerful spyglass to bring memory images of 80 years ago—more nearly 90, to be exact—to mind. But I can see, as if it were now, that morning when, with my hand tucked trustingly in Aunt Sa's, I walked down a Boston avenue in the brilliant spring sunshine. All seemed peaceful and gay.

Suddenly Aunt Sa stopped at a street corner and hesitated. She looked in all directions as if apprehending trouble. Then clutching my hand tighter, she swerved from the broad avenue and turned the corner onto a side street.

"There, that's better!" she said. "It just wasn't safe, dear! They are going to send a streetcar down that avenue by electricity today. No one knows what might happen! It might explode or run away and kill people!"

"But Auntie, I didn't see anything but the doctor's buggy and an ice-cart!"

"Little girls don't understand, dear. They are running a car by *electricity*! It may blow up! It's dangerous! Untried!"

So we turned the corner and walked out of harm's way.

The electric streetcar was the beginning of many strange things. In the 1870's well-bred people were never seen at their front windows, and my aunt was horrified when one morning the whole family rushed to the bay window to watch a horseless-carriage make its way past the house. It progressed slowly, and passed from sight. What a grand experiment that was! The family's exclamations, "They've done it!" came in chorus from the group by the window, just as if it were their personal triumph.

A twist to the spyglass brings a picture of an earlier time when I stood in a queue at the corner of Tremont and Park Streets, waiting for the horsecar to come to the end of the line. We waited at the exit from the Common, which was girdled by a handsome high iron fence, for the arrival of the swaying, bobbing horsecar. Snow flaked down. Lucky persons in hansom cabs drove by. We changed weight from one foot to the other, and stamped our numb toes on the icy ground. Suddenly we all stirred. Bells were sounding! Up came the car, the horses steaming.

Furiously winding his brake handle, the driver brought the car to a stop, and leaped from the front platform. Lifting the whiffletree, he drove the horses to the other end of the car. That was now the front. "All aboard!"

Climbing aboard, we plowed knee-deep through straw to our seats, and snuggled our cold limbs gratefully in the warm nest. The driver unwound his brake, slapped the reins on the horses' backs, and we were off down Tremont Street. At Boylston we headed up town, past Park Square, dominated by the old Providence Station with its tower and clock, and anxious passengers compared their watches with the big clock's hands. At the Square a horse, waiting at the curb, was led quickly out and hitched to the

whiffletree with the other two. The three abreast strained together to pull the car smoothly up the short grade. Then the spare horse returned to his station by the curb.

I still recall the huge stone structure without a top that stood close to the sidewalk on my way to kindergarten.

"What kind of a house is that?" I asked. "No windows and no roof. Why?"

"It's a reservoir," answered my nurse. "All filled to the top with water. And if it should burst it would wash all these houses down the hill, and you, too!"

The day had stopped while we passed by. But now it began nicely all over again when we had left that queer grey thing behind.

**R**ESERVOIRS might daunt me, but not so lions! I heard someone tell of a house near my kindergarten where two tame lions were kept. I was determined to see them if ever a time came when my nurse forgot to call for me at the close of school. That seemed a faint hope, for she was so uncomfortably faithful. But it happened one day in that era of no telephones that I excitedly found my opportunity! We were dismissed from school before the usual time. With my bonnet tied under my chin I primly assured teacher that I knew my way home and that all would be well.

"Near the school," I thought. Where was "near"? I began ringing doorbells and asking for tame lions. No one was intimate with tame lions. Zeal began to fade before the pangs of hunger and tired feet. My sense of direction bore not the remotest resemblance to that of the homing pigeon. I was hopelessly lost, futilely scanning housefronts and trudging aimlessly when Hannah pounced upon me. Her scoldings were unheard through my sobs of frustration and fatigue. In all the decades since that day I have never ceased to wonder about those lions! Were there really any?

Swinging my spyglass round to the end of Tremont Street where it joined Scollay Square, I see again that first shop of the now famous S. S. Pierce Company. Their few steps up to the door were very steep for small feet. The interior was of moderate size. One wall of the square room was lined with brown wooden bins with big letters on them, "Flour," "Cereal," "Beans," and the like. Seated on a counter I watched my dignified aunt give her order for the family to the deferential clerk. Then down I went, and out to walk home past the old Boston Museum—a famous theater of that day where the Drews and Fanny Clark were treasured "stock." Before I was ten I saw "that marvelous new operetta, 'Pinafore'."

**A**CROSS from the theater was Papanti's Dancing School. Boston children were entered in the classes almost as soon as they were born, and there was proper excitement when the year and day came for us to enter that hall, make our courtesy to the tall, thin man in black, whose fiddle and bow were to rule our deportment before the rapt gaze of admiring mothers. We were not taught the rhumba. No. But the scarf dance, the minuet, the galop and the waltz. All these we danced on the spring floor which was known as a marvel beyond the confines of patrician Boston. When, after several years, we had progressed to the "Friday evenings," we were considered buds fit for blossoming the subsequent winter.

On the next corner, Tremont and Beacon Streets, there squatted a ponderous granite building, the Tremont House. How shocked I was when I was taken to call on a visiting relative, who told my aunt that the hotel had to renew its heavy damask draperies each year because so much material was cut and carried away by guests for their "crazy quilts" patchwork.

A bit farther up Tremont Street was the "promised land" of Cope-land's. There, when I had been a good child at the dentist's, I was taken to have ice cream at ornate marble-topped gilt tables. How exciting to sit upon a gilt chair be-

side a wonderful pool and eat ice cream and watch goldfish swim in the water at the same time! It seemed ample compensation for an operation filled with more apprehension than pain.

As I grew older I was permitted to go up with nurse to skate on the ice in the hollows of the empty lots on Commonwealth Avenue. Back Bay was in its very early stages. Land with the exception of a few blocks near the Public Garden was sparsely settled. How horror-stricken my father was when he learned that my uncle was going to have a new house built on Commonwealth Avenue.

"Not really, Nat! You wouldn't! A house built on other people's discarded umbrellas and hoop skirts!"

But Uncle Nat did, and lived there happily.

Yes, hoop skirts went out with the trash in those days, together with Equipoise Waists, and discarded "longies."

Dear Aunt Sa, "the glass of fashion," wore a hoop skirt which hooped only in the back, and was held together in front by an intricate system of tapes. Those were the days of puffs and furbelows and the reign of the polonaise.

IT WAS ALSO the reign of the little green inch-worm, and one had to carry an umbrella for protection from the myriads of the tiny wiggling things that suspended

themselves from the trees by silken threads. We walked on sidewalks slimy with their trodden bodies. They landed and crawled upon us whenever we ignored protection. Boston cried for help.

"What can I do, Auntie? Even with my umbrella to see them hanging and wiggling everywhere makes me crawl all over!"

"We've got to stand it a little longer, until the birds arrive."

"Birds?"

"Yes, birds. They've arranged for sparrows to be sent from England. They're said to be voracious feeders."

Of course the birds came and cleaned up the scourge of inch-worms. They were the first immigrant English sparrows!

As I look through the spyglass, the scene changes. I miss the Thread & Needle Shop, the basement beehive of activity on Boylston Street. On its site rises a towering edifice.

Boston Tech has sought greater growing space in Cambridge, and the Natural History Rooms have given way to progress. Skyscrapers dominate the "brownstone fronts." Motor cars clog the streets where gleaming horses drew stately victorias carrying Boston's elite.

Somehow, as I look back on the sparkle and gaiety of those past days, and weigh them against the progress of today, I wonder if we have gained or lost in the transition.

Guest Editorial:

# **The U.S. and The U.N.**

## ***Record of the Recent General Assembly Under- scores the Peril in Tying Our Policy to Its Action***

**By William Henry Chamberlin**

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**A**S USUAL, the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which recently ended accomplished nothing of importance. The action which was considered most likely and which would have caused harm rather than good, the passing of a resolution calling for negotiation between France and the Algerian rebels, was not taken for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

However, the general course of debate in the Assembly seems to warrant three conclusions.

The power, prestige and influence of the Soviet Union in the U. N. have noticeably increased.

With the present balance of voting strength it has become more difficult to obtain from the Assembly any kind of clearcut decision, even in words.

For both these reasons the U. N. has become a weaker reed than

ever on which to rest the foreign policy of the United States.

There was a time when the United States viewpoint commanded an almost sure majority in the Assembly against the negative votes of the small Soviet bloc and the abstentions of an Arab-Asian neutralist group. But the considerable shift in the voting power in the Assembly which accompanied the substantial increase of its membership a few years ago changed this situation. It is now very doubtful whether a two-thirds vote in the Assembly could be obtained for military action of the type employed in Korea.

This is because the weight of the "uncommitted" neutralist countries of Asia and Africa in the Assembly has been considerably strengthened by the expansion of membership. The relaxation of tension between the Soviet Union

and the United States, reflected in the exchange of visits between high political figures and the prospect of a visit to Moscow by President Eisenhower and of summit meetings in the course of 1960, has also served to strengthen the Soviet position in the U. N.

So the Assembly resolutions on Hungary and Tibet fell far short of the uncompromising condemnation of aggression and oppression which the circumstances of Soviet suppression of Hungarian liberty and Red Chinese crushing of the resistance of the Tibetans might seem to call for. The word "deplore" was significantly substituted for "condemn" in the resolution on Hungary. And, although the formality of suspending recognition of the credentials of the Hungarian delegation in the U. N. was maintained, the representatives of the Soviet puppet regime took part in the U. N. proceedings on the same basis as those of any other member state.

Another sign of enlarged Soviet influence was the long deadlock in the voting for a new member of the Security Council between Poland, the Soviet candidate, and Turkey, which received the support of the United States. This issue was finally compromised by the device of splitting the seat, giving Poland one year of the two-year term and Turkey the other.

Still another was the form of

the Assembly resolution on disarmament, which gave precedence to Soviet Prime Minister Khrushchev's proposal for total abandonment of all weapons (which very few Western diplomats take seriously) and omitted the key Western demand for the establishment of effective controls.

IN THE PAST action by the Security Council has been most often paralyzed by Soviet vetoes and the Soviet Union has been the principal target of critical Assembly resolutions. Now it seems that France is most exposed to this kind of pressure, because of the growing weight in the Assembly of new Asian and African members, inclined to apply a double standard of morals in judging Soviet crushing of Hungary and French attempts to maintain law and order in Algeria.

This neutralist trend in the Assembly is likely to become accentuated as many new African states qualify for membership. This promises an increasing gulf between the formal voting in the Assembly and the realities of power, based on such factors as population and education, military strength and state of economic development. It is, or should be, increasingly clear that the United States cannot risk its vital interests in deference to the voting caprices of such a body.



# HAPPY HASENPFEFFER



**Manhattan's  
Celebrated  
Hare-About-Town**

*by Mabel Whitehead Gilbert*

I SAW HIM FIRST about Easter a few years ago. As I was strolling lower Fifth Avenue in New York during my lunch hour I passed the green yard of the First Presbyterian Church at the corner of Twelfth Street. "First Church" is dignified and conservative in the best Presbyterian tradition, and because it administers to the Washington Square dwellers of Greenwich Village, is regarded in most circles as a "fashionable church." Across the street and to the south massive and expensive apartment houses crowd the sky. But the churchyard is a full block square; it offers greenness all year; so, in spite of the city, a feeling of airiness dominates First Church's yard.

That's where I saw him—the

White Rabbit—under a shrub, taking his stretched out ease as if he had always belonged there. His size was not extraordinary and his characteristics were normal. But I stared. He was not nearly so rude. Out of the corner of a wary pink eye he gave me the once over; then he nonchalantly nibbled a bit of shrub and hopped off across the yard.

I hurried back to my office across the street to report his presence to my co-workers, all girls and naturally bored with one another. They were enchanted. Late in the afternoon I glimpsed First Church's senior minister striding up Fifth Avenue, in all likelihood bound for his office at the rear of the church. If he followed his customary path,

I knew he would pass through the yard. Everyone in the office pressed to the wide windows.

The tall minister strode smack into the White Rabbit. The bunny, munching grass, looked his startled landlord over. Then he flung himself into a dazzling divertissement, hopping first one way, then another, pausing after each to assess appreciation. When, apparently, he sensed that he had cemented rapport, he removed himself with several tremendous leaps to the rear of the churchyard.

**S**HORTLY AFTER NINE the next morning we were all back at the window. The White Rabbit was breakfasting under a choice shrub at the yard's Fifth Avenue entrance. Sometimes he'd move about but though the churchyard gates were open, he never once stuck his quivering nose out on the city sidewalk. Occasionally a dog would stop at the entrance, and then the White Rabbit moved fastest. He hopped double-time to the yard's remotest corner.

The day passed, and then a week; to our delight the White Rabbit did not stray. We decided he must be part of the church nursery school's Easter. On pleasant mornings, for a half hour or so, he tolerated the many tumbling tots with whom he was forced to share the yard. Any posture, any action enchanted them. They, of

course, loved stroking him and found him ever exciting. He exacted proper respect. Of the food they shoved at him, which could be anything at hand, he ate only the tastiest and only after the most discriminatory of sniffs.

When weary of it all he hopped off to other parts of the yard. Tots pursued. Most, he would exhaust, leaving them strewn about in heaps of laughter. Those highest spirited might try to back him into a corner, a sign for the teacher to call off the chase. If she did not, the White Rabbit, imprisoned, had a way of looking up at her reprovingly.

The office got all wrapped up in a neighborly speculation about his origin. Because I was a member of his church, they appointed me to research the matter. One Sunday morning I cornered the sexton. He would say only that he had come upon the White Rabbit one morning in the yard. Apparently, some apartment dweller had abandoned the bit of fluff at First Church's portal for much the same reasons unwanted infants used to turn up in sheltering pews.

Summer came. We had feared that with the end of nursery school for the year he would be ousted. We did not care to admit how important he had become in the humdrumness of our business life. Someone was always observing him through the wide windows;

one of our advertising layout artists caught herself, every now and then, doodling the outline of a rabbit.

**B**Y SEPTEMBER the bit of fluff had grown to monstrous size. Though considerably smaller than the star of the comedy then running on Broadway, his hugeness had many First Church members calling him Harvey; moreover, he could be seen. The White Rabbit became Lower Manhattan's Number One celebrity.

All ages, all sorts of people sought him out. But as he rested beneath the hedges and let the world of Fifth Avenue pass him by, he apparently spent much time in reflection, for he always chose his associates with discretion. One day we watched three of our office boys make advances to him. He, for once, was bored. He lay in the shade with his front feet curled under him and when one of the boys tried to pet him he hopped to another part of the yard. His attitude was not one of terror, but of aloofness; he wanted to be alone.

To adults, he was receptive only if their attention showed good breeding. On one occasion, the president of our company strolled by the yard with a distinguished author. We saw the author do a double-take, then step close to the fence. The two men stood for a time fascinated, apparently, by the White Rabbit's girth and his good

sense in not venturing abroad. Our president poked his arm through the wrought iron. We watched carefully. The White Rabbit graciously permitted a commendatory pat, not with enthusiasm, to be sure, but that he did accept it surprised us. Perhaps he reflected little harm could come from being seen in the company of a major publishing executive.

Winter approached, and we in the office were apprehensive. The White Rabbit's magnificent fur coat would keep him plenty warm, but what would he use for food? We assumed he had always helped himself to the yard's cloistered succulence. One morning as two of us were hanging up our coats I noticed my friend slip something out of her coat pocket. I looked at her inquiringly.

"Lettuce," she said, rather sheepishly. "Mother."

After that, we all vied to bring him the most choice tidbit. The largest rabbit any of us had ever seen was not greedy, declined nearly all food; yet we were so accustomed to his eccentricities we never thought of his dainty appetite as abnormal.

One wintry lunchtime I crouched outside the fence, poking a carrot at unaccountable disdain when the sexton appeared. I stood, embarrassed, but his smile put me at ease. Our White Rabbit, he said, was full of pellets of a brand

prescribed by the ASPCA. A lettuce-carrot diet it had ruled out. The sexton and I swapped rabbit tales, and all the while I noticed our subject seemed entirely relaxed. The two must have interfered with each other daily, yet the White Rabbit obviously regarded the sexton as his yard's benign caretaker.

One morning we struggled to the office through inches of snow. The White Rabbit was not visible. We feared he might be frozen, half-dead in a drift. Then, toward noon, one of the girls shrieked: "There he is!" No one had to ask *who*.

We pressed to the windows. Across heaped up Fifth Avenue the White Rabbit hopped gayly about his deep blanketed yard. But where would he warm and dry himself? I was dispatched to investigate.

The sexton had batted a hutch from an orange crate and for maximum warmth had placed it against the church building. So far that winter, confided the sexton, the White Rabbit had spent all his nights there and part of every day. The sexton intimated that in an hour cruelly cold he transferred the hutch to more sacred areas. While we talked, the White Rabbit maintained an expression I had seen only once before: on the face of a teenager at an ice-skating rink, when her mother proffered a heavy coat. I retreated to the office.

**S**PRING CAME AGAIN one day; we knew, for the White Rabbit resumed his post beneath the front hedges along Fifth. His bold manner and superb poise had given way to positive arrogance. I got the feeling that were he and I to meet head-on, he would not be the one to give way. One day I watched an entire ladies' auxiliary group step around him as he lazed in the sunshine on the sidewalk leading to the street. His attitude now was one of not wishing to be disturbed in any way. Indeed, he never was. He lived a charmed life.

Not that he did not have his critics. A report got out that the churchyard gardener, a gentleman who took an almost pagan pride in his blossoms, had accused the White Rabbit of nibbling—nay, gobbling—the spring flower crop. A threat flailed the air. We did not take it seriously. There had been so many others; yet he was with us still. Expelling him would be tantamount to excommunication.

Then, one fine morning, someone noticed Wanamaker's Easter ad:

*Come See  
The Mystery White Rabbit  
of the Village  
Bring the Children*

Immediately, it was lunchtime. We rushed to the yard, walked

around it; sure enough, no White Rabbit. We ran to the rear of the church. His hutch should be there; it was, but the sexton was taking it down.

"Where is he—where is the White Rabbit?" we cried. "What have you done with him?"

The sexton would not answer, except for "I did what I could."

He shook his head. "They just said, 'You've got to choose. It's him or a pretty yard.' What could I do?"

We hurried to Wanamakers, only a few blocks away then; ran up the stairs to the Pet Department, turned around once.

"There he is!"

**I**N A LARGE CAGE filled with skittish mongrel rabbits of ordinary sizes and colors crouched massive contempt, sniffing. Poised as ever, he seemed aware he was ensconced with his own kind: an occasional blase blink suggested that, as with nursery tots, rabbits were but another cross to be borne. Whether he was for sale or merely on display I did not know, would not ask, because if he were for sale I would have had to buy him, and I could not. He and my husband would never get on in our small apartment. But to see him captive

made hot tears come to my eyes.

He ignored me; he ignored my friends. We were concerned only with whatever would become of him. Would some Madison Avenue poppa commute him to the ex-urbs? Would eager little hands squash him on Easter morn?

Or perhaps an up-and-coming rabbit farm would lure this magnificent rabbit into management. How he would enjoy playing the patriarch, spending his days doing social work among the bunnies.

I wanted him. So did most of us. Perhaps a spinster, old guard and a trifle eccentric, would give him the run of her garden gone to seed. There he would surely spend many a discreetly pampered summer, setting astir the Queen Anne's lace.

That he should always be utterly himself was the important thing. I could not possibly insure that. There was nothing to be done except make myself walk out of Wanamaker's and out of the White Rabbit's life.

I wonder, sometimes, if he remembers that bleak hour in the store when all of us, flibbertigibbet as ever, crowded around his cage as we had once courted him in First Church's airy yard. Does he wonder if we ever escaped *our* cage?

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### *Skin Deep*

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"Part of the American myth is that people who are handed the skin of a dead sheep at graduation time think that it will keep their minds alive forever."

JOHN MASON BROWN, *Think*

# ❧ FACETIAE ❧

**ASKED A SMALL BOY**, looking up from the evening paper, "Dad, do political plums grow from seeds?"

"No," replied his father, "they result from clever grafting."

**MANY A PERSON'S WORLD** is divided north and south by lines of lassitude and east and west by lines of loungitude.

**DURING A BALLOON RACE**, one drifting far off course, floated toward a farmer in a field.

"Where am I?" shouted the frantic balloonist.

"Can't fool me," the farmer snorted. "You're up there in that little basket."

**THE TELEPHONE MAN** finished his installation work and tried to leave. But the entire floor appeared to be completely glass walled. No exit could he detect except into another office. Seeing a frenzied typist in the distance, he wended his way through the glass labyrinth to her.

"How do I get outside," he shouted.

Muttered the girl without looking up, "Dial 9."

**A HOUSTON COUPLE**, abruptly rich, put up a mansion and applied to a state agency to adopt a child. A case worker, calling on them, was shown into a room which drew its color design from a magnificent painting which hung above a vast, purple sofa.

"A Gauguin?" exclaimed the adoption lady. "A Gauguin original!"

"No, no," protested the mother-to-be. "It's a Neiman-Marcus."

**IT WOULDN'T BE BAD** if civilization were only at the crossroads, but this is one of those cloverleaf jobs.

**SEVERAL MARRIAGE CONSULTANTS** were talking and one suggested, half in jest, that they have a confessional. "After all," he said, "people are forever coming to us with their problems. To share ours with each other will do us good."

So it began, hesitantly at first, with admissions of temper and profanity and impatience and such. Then some true confessions tumbled out: intemperance and stag parties and infidelity. All chimed in with sin, with one exception.

"Well, what about you?" the others scoffed. "No one's perfect."

"Gentlemen," the quiet one replied, "my only vice is gossip and I can't wait to get out of here."

**Silver senators, outlaw miners, no jail and lots of  
half-ton silver balls made**

# **The Town Too Tough For Wells-Fargo**

**by Jack Sword**

**D**ISCUSSING his new silver mine, Bill Stewart, Senator from Nevada and millionaire mining promoter, exhaled a lung-full of cigar smoke.

"Senator Jones and I have a mine and a mill to refine the ore," he was saying, "and we're ready to commence shipping bullion."

The Wells-Fargo representative leaned forward. "We're always ready to handle that kind of a load."

"Glad to hear it," Stewart responded. "We've sunk two shafts—the Wyoming and the Hemlock. Veins so large and rich we are confident of outproducing the Comstock Lode." (The Comstock, under Virginia City, Nevada, was a mere mountain of silver.)

Wells-Fargo's eagerness turned suspicious. "Where are the Wyoming and the Hemlock?"

"Panamint City," Stewart answered.

Wells-Fargo sighed. "Senator, we can't handle your silver."

"Why not?"

"Because Wells-Fargo guarantees delivery or pays the shipper the equivalent in cash," explained the agent. "Panamint City is so notorious, we wouldn't even attempt to bring a shipment out."

Panamint was a new mining town in the Panamint mountains on the west side of Death Valley. Since the early 1860's the region had been a sanctuary for refugee badmen from the mining camps of southern California and Nevada. An occasional legitimate prospector would wander through, looking for the fabulous Lost Gunsight silver deposit, discovered but ignored by '49ers on their way to the California gold fields.

One deep gorge, christened Surprise Canyon by its bedazzled discoverer, possessed large quantities of surface silver ore, and also two

rarities for such rugged desert country: water and grass. Outlaws led by John McDonald and John Small, a pair of quick draw artists, took possession of sections of Surprise Canyon and set about converting the claims to money. They contacted Senators Bill Stewart and John Jones of Nevada. After examining ore samples, Jones said he'd invest over \$100,000 if he could make certain he would receive valid title to the claims. He wanted no expensive law suits. He did not desire to pacify some hot-eyed outlaw with a heavy six-gun.

**I**N THE PANAMINTS, signs went up announcing a meeting to establish the new mining district and write the laws to govern it. On the appointed day miners and prospectors arrived. Occasionally, from a distance, an individual could be noticed studying the camp

carefully, making sure no lawman or Wells-Fargo detectives had set up an ambush. Then he would ride in slowly, his hand near his gun, his restless eyes searching for the first sign of a trap.

Partners Jones and Stewart secured their claims. During negotiations, word of the "strike" leaked. A stampede started. Not all the outlaws would sell, but the Senators held title to enough claims to commence large scale operations. They launched a typical stock promotion of the 1870's with much ballyhoo, "selective" assays and carefully chosen rock specimens, all of which excited investors in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Meanwhile, Jones and Stewart pushed a costly 75-mile access road, the last miles through a twisting serpentine draw called Corkscrew Gorge. When the road was completed, a town sprang up in the grassy draw of Surprise Canyon. Bars lined both sides of the single street. That boom-town rarity, a respectable woman, opened a restaurant. Professional gamblers set up in bars and under makeshift awnings along the street. Peddlers arrived with packs of trade goods. Gunmen lounged around, picking deliberate quarrels with anyone incautious enough to display a few dollars. When no victims were handy, the badmen worked over each other. A few Los Angeles merchants opened establishments





offering a more varied and better class of material than the peddler's wares. Adventurers, hopefuls, miners and speculators loaded all incoming transportation. Martha Camp, an experienced and competent Madam, appeared with her girls. Before the excitement of that could die, the *Panamint News* first edition announced to the world that Panamint City had begun a career which would soon make it the West's largest metropolis.

AT THIS POINT, Wells-Fargo sought to collect an overdue bill. Some years before, McDonald and Small had robbed a stage coach express of more than \$4,000. In Panamint City appeared the chief Wells-Fargo detective, accompanied by two sheriffs noted for their fast draw. McDonald and Small, respectable citizens these days, had the choice of jail or repayment.

Senator Stewart, acting as go-between, put up the cash. McDonald and Small gave him a share in some of their claims. Wells-Fargo dropped charges.

"Hold it," said ex-outlaw McDonald as the Wells-Fargo detective reached for the cash. "Give me a receipt first."

"Huh?"

"A receipt," McDonald insisted. "I don't trust Wells-Fargo. I want something to show I've paid the money, or one of these days you'll

be around asking for more."

He got the receipt.

Tons of ore were out of the mines now. The Senators readied the mill's first silver run-off. One day a local gunman casually inquired of Stewart when he planned on making a shipment. Suspecting a robbery, Stewart asked Wells-Fargo to assume the transportation problem. Wells-Fargo turned him down flat. Nevertheless, if operations were to continue, the silver had to be got out.

"Too bad we can't mount cannon on the wagon carrying the silver," mused Jones.

"Why not?" exclaimed Stewart.

"Use cannon?"

"No," said Stewart. "Cast the silver into cannon balls."

So the mill poured the molten silver into huge molds and when they cooled, the spheres, weighing nearly 500 pounds each, were loaded in a wagon and sent to the railroad without a guard.

As expected, deep in Corkscrew Gorge masked armed horsemen halted the wagon.

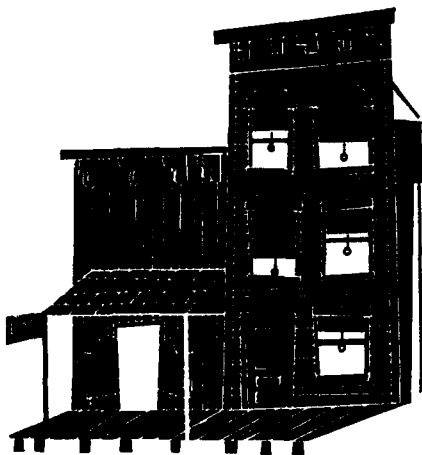
"Where's the silver?"

The driver pointed to wooden boxes. Into them the outlaws ripped, and stared in dismay at the huge silver balls. They pulled a horse along side and attempted to load one on him. Its weight was too much; there was no way to secure it. Hijacking the whole wagon was impossible since the

steep road twisted without even room to turn around directly to the railhead. The hijackers were forced to pass the shipment, a frustration that worsened as the months passed and silver bullion rolled regularly out of Panamint City. Desperate, a delegation called on Senator Stewart. He was not playing fair they told him. Other mines would imitate him, which would put the outlaws out of work. Stewart laughed; and continued turning out quarter-ton ingots.

**I**N THE SUMMER of 1875 The Nevada-California silver empire built on Nevada's Comstock Lode crumbled. Several leading California banks failed and Jones and Stewart were severely damaged. They hoped that Panamint's silver production rate would pull them through. Ore, however, had always been extremely costly to mine and process and the wide, rich veins of the Wyoming and Hemlock shafts had narrowed to thin "pipes" which threatened to pinch off entirely.

Stage coaches began arriving in Panamint City with empty seats. Space going out cost a premium. One bleak day Martha Camp and all the girls left. Many miners followed, but not for pleasure. They knew that a dance hall girl never dallies with a dead proposition. The *Panamint News* folded; and to clinch Panamint's doom, a Death



Valley cloudburst struck. Massive water rolled through Surprise Canyon, part of Panamint City on its back. In Corkscrew Gorge it erased the twisting road, leaving the town no access to the outside world.

It also finished partners Jones and Stewart. Without capital to rebuild the road, and no new investors, they had to close Panamint Mine with an admitted loss to their share holders of over one million dollars. What was left of the citizenry crept away over the enclosing ridges.

The only outlaws left were Small and McDonald. As a parting gesture, they robbed some store-keepers packing supplies on burros. The take was mighty small and the two quarrelled. McDonald said the hell with silver-plated respectability, shot Small and cleared out.

For years, Panamint City was

deserted. An occasional prospector fought his way up debris-strewn Corkscrew Gorge into Surprise Canyon. He would bring out news that the buildings still stood, that the deserted saloons even had whiskey glasses arranged neatly on the sideboards. A few of the hardest prospectors searched out the still workable silver veins in the abandoned mines. They would dump the low grade ore to one side, keeping only the best to load on their strings of burros, and pack out.

By the summer of 1918, miners had opened an automobile road through Corkscrew Gorge. In Surprise Canyon they had heaped tons of silver ore to truck out, but the heat of a Death Valley summer permitted no motor to climb the grade into Panamint City. The miners were patient—after all these years success would come with cool weather, due in a very few weeks.

Then one muggy afternoon black clouds rumbled over the summit of the Panamints. Shadows stretched quickly over Surprise Canyon. In moments, out of the clouds coiled the mouth of a waterspout. Millions of tons of water slammed into the mountain sides, stripping away thick layers of earth and sand. The flood poured into the canyon, washing away the miner's camp, swirling the tons of silver ore down serpentine Corkscrew Gorge, removing all trace of the automobile road. Brush and trees, ripped from higher ground, formed a temporary dam. Flood fingers reached back toward the devastated canyon. Then the brush barrier broke and monster waves hurtled the silvery waste of Panamint City into the valley below.

The only town in the West too tough for Wells-Fargo had vanished, forever.

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### ***Two Atlanta Newsstands Sell The Mercury***

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Last week, *The News* announced editorially that the AMERICAN MERCURY cannot be bought on Atlanta newsstands, because it has been barred from such month-by-month circulation in this city.

That fact is true as far as North Side magazine stands in drug stores and supermarkets are concerned. From an Atlantan whose business interests are downtown, though, *The News* gets this information:

The AMERICAN MERCURY magazine until a short time ago, was so-called distributed by an Atlanta agency which made it impossible for newsstands to obtain copies.

There are now two newsstands—one at 65 Broad Street, NW, (World News Company) and another at 42 Marietta Street (The News Shop), operated by "Greek boys" who obtain their copies direct from AMERICAN MERCURY and they are selling hundreds of copies each month.

Incidentally, you will not find the vile pornographic literature on their front counters.—The North Side News, January 21, 1960.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;  
its *publication* a duty. —MADAME DE STAEL

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# DO YOU KNOW?

★ Moscow has a school for training African witch doctors. Soviet secret radio stations are working from the Mozambique region to communicate with the Soviet Consulate in Johannesburg. Soviet agents have also been busy buying “timber concessions” in Angola (West Coast) and in Mozambique (East Coast). Concessions on the coast are chosen to serve as secret bases for Soviet submarines for their agents and probably for arms and smuggling.

★ Among Congressmen who went on the pension rolls in 1958, the average payment was \$8,364 per year. Average term of service in Congress was 18 years.

★ The master-plan, about to be applied to Ceylon and many other countries, is that which has already been applied to Indonesia. The white population, because it is a stabilizing factor, has to be uprooted, so that confusion may reign. Confusion is not desired for its own sake, but because it is the indispensable trailblazer of communism.

★ A man seeks, but infrequently finds, the “other half” of himself: the woman who will love and understand him as he longs to be loved and understood.

★ Some 700 officers were murdered by the Communist Party cells in the Spanish fleet at the very start of the 1937 Revolution. They were able to do this because the radio operators delivered the announcement of the Communist Revolution to their comrades rather than to the responsible ship’s officers, which permitted the revolutionists to commit the crime, the officers not expecting it.

★ Freedom is like a handful of sand, the second you relax any of your fingers, it starts slipping away from you.

★ In the United States in a recent year, \$750 was spent on amusements for every dollar given to religion; there was one murder every 40 minutes and 60 suicides a day.

★ Any currency that is destroyed, or lost while in circulation goes to the credit of the bankers (not the U. S. government). The history of the Civil War, Cleveland Panic, and the Panama Canal bonds—now due to refunding, and known as “consols”—is that they have already cost the government in interest alone more than their face value.

★ Liquor advertising and the harmful practices of liquor traffic have contributed to the lower morals of many of our young people.

★ Mortgage debt on owner-occupied houses (in early 1959) totalled the staggering sum of \$106 billion. In 1958 24 per cent of their gross income was used to make monthly interest mortgage payments, and taxes and insurance on property. The average also paid about 30 per cent federal taxes, etc. So 45 per cent of their gross income goes for these two items alone.

★ In all of Marx's insane theories of destruction there is no announced plan of reconstruction!

★ The careful student of Marxism soon discovers that the terms “socialism” and “communism” are interchangeable, and, for all practical purposes, mean the same thing.

★ Khrushchev recently was given the red carpet treatment in the United States. Do you think the following quotation fits him? “*The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart: his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords.*” (Psalms 55:21)

★ Nuclear scientists from Russia are in the process of visiting 14 atomic energy installations in the United States. Heading the group is Professor V. S. Emelyanov, head of the Soviet administration for utilization of atomic energy.

★ Our young people today are literally bombarded with motion picture advertising promoting greed, rape and profanity.

★ Rape cases increased 10½ per cent in 1958. During the first nine months of 1959 they increased an additional 16 per cent.

★ Nikita Khrushchev reached power as did all top figures in Soviet Russia, in all the Iron Curtain countries and in Red China by wading through a sea of blood.

"Confidence breeds tyranny. . . . Free government is founded permanently in jealousy. In questions of power and authority, bind your leaders down from mischief. Putting too much confidence in men can lead to disaster."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON

# San Antonio Selects Socialism's Easy Way

by Clyde Wantland

**I**N MY HOMETOWN of San Antonio, Texas, we have three daily newspapers and a host of distinguished citizens who range in importance from the six-page advertisers down to the quarter-page institutional boys.

Some years ago our three papers (*San Antonio Express*, circulation 62,500; *San Antonio News*, 68,500; *San Antonio Light*, 105,700) with one accord began quoting these citizens to the effect that our "city hall" needed modernizing. In our 225 years as a municipality we had not gone much in debt and our taxes were outrageously low. Visiting dudes met the natives over at the Alamo. Poor folk fished the San Antonio river at any likely spot. We all parked our automobiles at the first opening. It seemed, however, that there was far more life in progressive Dallas and progressive Houston.

Dallas had air-conditioned her city hall and put her cops in modern limousines. Houston voted an-

other huge bond issue, bought typewriters and business machines for her city hall, outlawed serving native chili in the open and warned her prostitutes they'd better have a weekly health check-up. Meanwhile, 406,000 San Antonians lived as if Garrett's Snuff were still legal tender and all the White Republicans still resided in Kansas.

"Outrageous," cried distinguished do-gooders. "San Antonio must catch up with progress. She needs a new city charter."

Mr. Jack White, proprietor of the White Plaza Hotel, resigned as president of our Chamber of Commerce and was elected mayor on his pledge to modernize city hall. Under his aegis and behind his vigorous campaigning, the three papers (with 96-point type headlines) turned the movement into an Apostolic crusade. With the papers' consent, Mayor White and the council charged a commission of 15 citizens with custom tailoring a new government for San Antonio.

THE COMMISSION opened headquarters in an air-conditioned suite at the Hotel St. Anthony. Each Friday afternoon a sub-chairman gave the press a polished report and digest of the section of the charter his group had readied for adoption. Sunday editions ran the handout verbatim, plus pictures. We observed what we assumed were dedicated master-weavers. Atop rugged Mt. Sinai, they had plucked from The Creator's fingers—but only after prolonged soul searching and supplication—the flawless fabric (rose colored with editorial praise) of municipal progress for our new, beloved San Antonio.

Vote AYE, the newspapers advised, and shame Dallas and Houston: outlaw pit privies, fill in chug holes forever, force sparrows to rustle their victuals elsewhere than the hitching racks in front of the Alamo.

The custom charter's completed draft filled an 88-page book. An election for its adoption was called for October 2, 1951.

Then we enemies of progress started a donnybrook. We claimed the custom charter read like one that Mayor Maury Maverick had sent off for in the mail ten years before and had offered, without embellishment or build-up, to San Antonio, which turned it down. We charged that the custom clauses were identical, essentially, with

those of a Model Charter the voters of Alamo Heights, a small incorporated city adjacent to San Antonio, had rejected in 1948.

Former Mayor Maverick confirmed our suspicions. The rugged old liberal leader, now disenchanted and probably mellowing somewhat, warned that our custom charter was essentially the same instrument published by the National Municipal League: the Model City Charter.\* Under it, and under the San Antonio Charter based upon it, he warned we would remove substantially all power from elected officials and give it, in broader degree, to an appointed expert, the city manager; and that under such one-man rule the city assumed virtually all the powers heretofore reserved by the private citizen.

Investigation disclosed that the Charter Commission had been no-

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\*The National Municipal League, New York, N. Y., is an influential arm of the socialistic "Metro" planners headquartered at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. Housed also at 1313 is the International City Manager's Association. The ICMA did not write nor does it openly advertise the Model City Charter. But the charter requires administration by a city manager. The overall metro plan would divide the U. S. into regions, erasing state, county and other existing boundaries. Each region would be governed by a network of professional administrators.

where near Mt. Sinai; rather, it had shared its St. Anthony suite with non-San Antonian sponsors of city manager rule; that, in fact, the commission had been hand-picked and its work guided by imported experts. (Later, in 1953, a Grand Jury review revealed that to combat these campaign disclosures, \$53,000 was raised with good outside help to finance the charter adoption fight.)

In 1941, Maury Maverick had simply told San Antonio she could vote on city manager rule. NAY, she voted emphatically. In 1951, newspapers talked only of a progressive San Antonio and convinced 21 per cent of her voters to impose city manager rule upon us all. Eighteen per cent of us registered disapproval.

**W**HEN WE ADOPTED the charter, we also elected well-meaning Mayor White to the new council along with eight of his selected friends—in whom he placed full confidence. Before he could assume office January 1, 1952, he was sympathizing with the Psalmist David in his lament: "Yea, mine own familiar friend, whom I trusted, and which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me."

White held a barbecue at his ranch shortly after the election so he and his eight friends could do the only job the new charter al-

lowed them: select a city manager, fix his salary, turn the city over to him January 1. What White did not know (but charges now) was that before the election three of his candidate-friends repaired to a city manager's convention in Atlantic City. There, they made a deal and returned to the sortie in San Antonio with a substantial contribution.

The eight devoured White's barbecue and drained his drink; then six told him they had already selected the city manager and would give him \$30,000 annually. Mayor White recalls that that barbecue was the first of many occasions when he realized how right Thomas Jefferson was.

On the First, C. V. Harrell assumed command: the highest paid city manager in U. S. history, the highest paid public administrator or elected official in Texas, including the governor; endowed with more discretionary power and authority over his domain than any elected official in the United States, including President Eisenhower.

Many charters in many U. S. cities and towns are based on the Model City Charter. (Published originally in 1941, it has not been revised since and is today in its seventh, 1957 printing.) The model charter is a mass of generalized legal framework and, in essence, states it is only a guide to charter writers.



At many points, however, its suggestions are blatant socialism. Charter writers, ignoring the model, have their banks appoint the finance director, or let the voters elect the city attorney, or permit the city council to make major appointments and more completely supervise city affairs.

Did San Antonio's charter commission conceive provisions giving us a more efficient government, but at the same time, continued electoral rule?

Only superficially. The commission, using imported advice, converted generalizations into socialistic specifics. Latent in the model's every clause is socialistic tyranny. We voted that tyranny voice.

In that city called "The Cradle of Texas Liberty," too many of us, credulous or indifferent, put into action a Hitlerian dream of Burgomeister city government.

We authorized our city hall, if it chose, to take without court action every item of personal property and sell it to the highest bidder from the front steps of the city hall; to own and operate every utility and business; to tax and control every service and occupation or profession.

Two hundred and ninety four other U. S. cities and towns employ city managers. But so far as we know, we are the nation's only one where he rules exactly as the

metro planners intend. That is why San Antonio conceivably may become the first American metropolitan district to achieve total socialization.

**E**VERY YEAR we elect to the council nine distinguished citizens. (In nine years of city manager rule we've shuffled through 46.) We pay them \$20 a week—"not to exceed \$1,040 yearly." Their combined salary is less than one-third the salary we pay the city manager, whom we did not elect.

For eight years no council member was provided office space in the city hall. Not even the mayor possessed a hat rack. Then, last October, City Manager Lynn H. Andrews, at a cost of \$38,000 moved his quarters and the council chamber from the second to the first floor of city hall, making room for a small office with a small desk for the mayor.

Each Thursday morning the council meets for an hour and passes perfunctorily on the papers handed them by an agent of their Jehovah. Each week these nine dispose of about \$600,000 in public funds. Each year they drone, as directed, an average of 2,500 AYES for every two NAYS. No councilman has any more influence with the city manager, nor stands higher in his esteem, than does any ordinary taxpayer.

The council selects one of its own to act as mayor. He draws \$3,000 extra, must be an established dignitary with the newspapers, must be photogenic and a hound for publicity. Each Thursday he presides; he also gives city hall interviews, signs all proclamations and otherwise exhausts himself flitting from ribbon cuttings to cornerstone layings to hauling visiting nabobs hither and yon in a big black air-conditioned Cadillac. All told, our mayor eats pretty high on the municipal hog.

His actual authority? No more than that of any other councilman, as spelled out in Section 47 of our charter:

Members of the council shall not direct nor request the city manager to appoint or remove from office, or in any manner take part in any appointment or removal of any city official or employee. The council and its members shall deal solely through the city manager, and shall not give orders, publicly nor privately to any city employe. Any violation shall constitute official misconduct and subject offender to removal from office . . . .

In the metro model charter, Article II, Section 11 says virtually the same thing.

**J**ACK WHITE was the first "mayor" to realize Section 47 was something akin to wisdom teeth. During White's first turbulent months, disorder erupted one

Thursday in the council chamber. The meeting could not continue.

"Restore order," Mayor White barked to Police Captain George Bechsel, sitting at the city manager's table.

"I'll restore order when instructed to do so by the proper authority—the city manager," taunted Captain Bechsel. The city manager said nothing. Order was not restored. Mayor White rose in his chair and pitched the first of three strokes. The meeting was adjourned. Subsequently, Captain Bechsel was made Chief of Police, the high office in which he continues to this day.

Our charter's deadliest sections deal with property and taxes. In the metro model charter, Section 6 of the Constitutional Provisions is similarly concerned, but reads like a namby-pamby paraphrase of our provisions. Should a reader suspect his city's charter has socialistic fingerprints, he might compare it with San Antonio's:

### SECTION 3:

The city shall have the power of eminent domain and may condemn either public or private property; it may take, purchase, hold, acquire and convey, lease, mortgage and dispose of any property whatsoever in the city limits. May carry out plans for clearance of any slum or blighted district as defined by ordinance, and may sell such lands or any part thereof.

May regulate construction and

height of and materials used in the building or structure; regulate the maintenance and use of all structures. Provide suitable penalties for violations.

May acquire, own, operate and maintain any character of public utility including, without limitation, water, gas, light, power, telephone, telegraph and transporation.

#### SECTIONS 91-93:

Shall have power to levy, assess and collect taxes on persons, privileges, subjects, occupations of all character and description. Levy occupation tax on any person, corporation or partnership engaged in any business, occupation or calling.

Assessor-Collector of taxes, by virtue of his tax rolls, has power to seize and levy upon all personal property and sell same to satisfy all taxes and costs.

Provide for sewer and fix charges for use.

Provide for garbage collection and fix fees for same.

Appropriate funds for needy persons to provide basic necessities for life. License animals and fowls. License vehicles for hire and fix rates . . . .

To enforce this, the city manager in Sections 45-46 is empowered to:

. . . be solely responsible for administering all affairs of city. He shall enforce all laws and ordinances. He shall appoint and remove all officers and employes.

Act as chief conservator of the peace. Exercise control over all departments: Legal, finance, police, fire, public works, parks, recreation, aviation and any others hereafter created.

Under such rule, Jack White has had four terms as mayor. To control the city manager, he has led four abortive revolts.

"My aim was to modernize city hall procedures," says White, speaking of his initial campaign for a new charter. "But what we have is like burning down the barn to rid it of rats."

**S**AN ANTONIO is in its ninth year of socialistic city hall rule. We've our ninth city manager. Our metropolitan area, incorporating 16 towns and all of Bexar county, includes 750,000 people and covers 1,200 square miles. San Antonio's estimated 1960 population is 610,000. We are making progress as defined by the socialistic planners.

The entire mechanical apparatus of our city hall has been modernized, including antiquated tax assessing methods. Our streets, our drains, our sewers have been extensively rebuilt and extended. Our more than 2,000 acres of parks and other recreational facilities, all measurably augmented, are maintained better than they ever were. Also, our crime increase is well above the national average in spite of the 550 officers, earning a doubled minimum salary of \$340, who compose our doubled police force.

City hall operates all our utilities save the telephone. That alone probably makes San Antonio the

nation's most nearly socialized metropolitan center. The utilities gross \$125 million annually and their 7,000 employees make City Manager Andrews, next to Uncle Sam himself, San Antonio's biggest employer. (Seven adjacent military bases have a \$3 million annual payroll.)

Reliable estimates show that only 20 per cent of our local economy is based on private enterprise and payrolls.

Our urban renewal program, already underway, in time will demolish nearly all of San Antonio as we now know her. City hall figures say that more than two-thirds of our homes and business houses are sub-standard; are, thus, subject to being condemned and replaced.

Eight years of such progress has cost San Antonio more money (\$225 million) than was spent on city affairs in the prior 225 years. Interest on our 1960 city debt is more than the total 1945 city budget. Our per capita taxes have risen from \$21 to \$53. Sought for 1960 are a \$2 million sewer tax, a \$6 million Public Service levy and \$1 million in increased assessments.

Does San Antonio think city manager government is worth the money? Our three newspapers are rarely critical. Every February city hall buys in each paper a section where it prints its "Progress Report."

As for private criticism; well, some of us, in seven court actions, in six tries at the polls and with three petitions (26,000 names backed one) have sought to modify the charter. We have always failed.

The majority vote is always that of the young veterans who, before World War II, never owned a home or paid taxes, who knew nothing of electing officials to make a democracy work. Their public experience, in fact, consisted only of fighting, among other horrors, socialist tyranny overseas. The myopic young men came home and soon voted the same enemy's first echelon into city hall.

Now, they seldom know an election is pending until city hall proposals start bombarding them on television, over the radio and in page ads. The stampede in San Antonio's newer sections results in 10-to-1 majorities. In our last defeat on April 7, 1959, upwards of \$100,000 fought us, though why that much money should be spent to procure election of men to jobs paying \$20 a week is a notion the writer wots not of.

IT IS DISTRESSINGLY true that democratic government's cumbersome processes are not always adequate to meet the urgent needs of mushrooming metropolitan centers. It is also true that city manager rule is more efficient than the

older system of elected officials, just as one-man rule, at least for a time, has proved agreeable—not that the citizenry was always consulted—in the cities and towns of Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and communist Russia.

Each time we San Antonians have reapproved concentrated city manager rule we've made the Big Brother we did not elect a trifle more arrogant. Observe how he skips down the trail to tyranny.

In April, 1959, City Manager Andrews increased the food handler inspection fee 800 per cent. Neither the food handlers nor the three newspapers even knew a hike was proposed until the new rate schedule arrived in the mail.

More recently, he let contracts totaling almost \$1 million for the first of three regional annexes to our city hall. Until the groundbreaking ceremony December 10, 1959, the three newspapers were not aware such construction was

even proposed. Alarmed, not unnaturally, at such secretiveness, they grilled the mayor and the councilmen. The officials we did elect had to admit that not until the groundbreaking did they know a thing about plans they must have approved in some fashion.

January 1, 1960, eight years to the day that city manager rule under a socialist charter took over San Antonio, a veteran city hall reporter said:

"Unless I can get more city hall copy this year than I have been able to get in 1959, my city editor may close down this station. City progress is now so orderly and well planned it no longer makes news."

"Tyranny", says Webster's Dictionary, is "absolute power, imperiously administered."

"Confidence", said Mr. Jefferson, "breeds tyranny"—to which San Antonio may one day add from tragic experience: "breeds it faster than a brush rabbit."

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### *The American's Creed*

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I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies. (Written by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and adopted and promulgated by the Government's Committee on Publication. Accepted by the House of Representatives, on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.)

# World Government Plotters Try New Trick

*U. S. is urged to surrender sovereignty*

by Herbert Wilton Stanley

WITH NATIONAL ATTENTION focused on the Summit issue, the World Government schemers are attempting another sneak move. This time their attack is directed against the safety clause which we placed in our affiliation with the International Court of Justice in 1946. If the One Worlders succeed in this move, America will have given up a large measure of its sovereignty.

Senator H u b e r t Humphrey, "Liberal" Presidential hopeful, is trying to accomplish this by a resolution, which he has introduced in the Senate, repealing the so-called Connally Amendment. If Senator Humphrey's move succeeds—and the skids are greased for its passage—the United States will have taken the longest step since the war toward the surrender of its independence.

The seriousness of the situation is accented by the fact that President Eisenhower publicly has supported the Humphrey resolution while Vice President Nixon, in his speech at the Academy of Political

Science last April, argued in favor of giving the World Court compulsory power to interpret all future U. S. - Soviet Union agreements. Mr. Nixon made this speech, he admitted, after clearing his ideas with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

The background of the Connally Amendment is important. In November, 1945, Mr. Herter, then a member of the House, introduced a resolution, jointly with Senator Wayne L. Morse, that the United States should join the World Court. This step represented an important about-face in the American attitude. The same proposal, when made during the Administration of President Coolidge, had been buried under a storm of indignant national protest. Will Rogers, then in his heyday, had summed up the national sentiment on his radio hook-up by saying, "Let's stay out." That such a resolution could now be seriously considered was a measure of the distance we had come in accepting internationalism.

The Herter Resolution was adopted and we found ourselves in the court.

But at the last minute, something went wrong with the internationalists' scheme. Alert old Tom Connally of Texas, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, inserted an amendment which declared that the question whether this country should accept World Court jurisdiction in disputes should be "determined by the United States." The Connally Amendment was adopted by the Senate in 1946 by a vote of 50 to 12.

This, of course, upset the whole One Worlder applecart. The Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for compulsory acceptance of jurisdiction by member nations, unless otherwise specified. The Herter group had expected to win such compulsory jurisdiction. Mr. Herter has never been reconciled to this disappointment. He waited until he was Secretary of State before renewing the effort to put the American head in the World Court noose. Now that he has won President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon to his plan, he is confident of victory.

**C**ONSIDERABLE SKILL was used in getting the issue before the country again. In this, the Herter group received an important assist from Charles S. Rhyne, chairman of the ABA Committee on World Peace Through Law. Rhyne, an

internationalist, has been the leader of the faction in the ABA which has opposed a forthright anti-Communist stand by the Association. He issued a statement, heavily publicized by "Liberal" agencies, urging the repeal of the Connally Amendment. Herter, Attorney General Rogers and other Administration internationalists then interpreted the Rhyne initiative as an invitation for the Administration to act.

If the Connally Amendment is removed, issues of the gravest consequence to the safety of the United States can be decided by the World Court and we will have no other option save to comply. We will have taken the longest step yet toward the subordination of America to World Government.

Some of the frightening possibilities are World Court decisions on American immigration policies, tariff policies, American control of the Panama Canal, American civil rights policies and extradition of Americans for trial in foreign courts.

The argument for repealing the Connally Amendment, in usual "Liberal" style, is conducted with high and idealistic pretensions. The United States must show an example to other nations, by yielding its jurisdiction, proponents declare. Since Soviet Russia and the satellites have not given the Court such compulsory jurisdiction, the argument seems naive and foolish to realistic Americans. It is a mental

throw-back to the Roosevelt times with their "trust Stalin" delusion.

**T**HAT AN ALL-OUT DRIVE is going to be made to put the Humphrey Resolution through the present session of Congress is indicated by the fact that the President devoted two paragraphs of his State of the Union address, on January 7, to an endorsement of the Resolution. He proposed that we accept compulsory World Court jurisdiction

as a unilateral step. "If this is done, I intend to urge similar acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction by every member of the United Nations," he added trustfully.

The only thing which will block this unthinkable action is an outpouring of nation-wide protest such as halted the Court in the Nineteen Twenties.

For a people who want to preserve their sovereignty, there can be no other course.





# Four Corners, U.S.A.

**IN WASHINGTON, D. C.'s** juvenile court a lad owned up to purse snatching and breaking into two homes. His mother, asked to comment, responded: "If he is sent away will—will he still be our tax deduction?"

**IN CLEVELAND,** Mrs. Marie Pierce arose on schedule at 6 a. m.; did two loads of laundry; awakened, dressed and fed her five other children; voted at her local precinct; at 9:20 a. m., having got to the hospital right on time, gave birth to a ten pound girl; then explained: "Well, I had to vote."

**IN SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA,** a regular customer of a Florida fruit shipper insisted this winter on grapefruit with lots of seeds. The Florida Citrus Exchange, curious, discovered that the fruit was being given to an unwitting church congregation who all week are asked to count the seeds of each grapefruit they eat and then, on Sunday, put that many pennies in the collection plate.

**IN NEW YORK** a lady was being tried for shoplifting a Persian lamb coat. Had she really hidden it inside her girdle? Physically impossible, claimed the defense. The District Attorney snatched up the exhibited girdle, into it stuffed his own 180 pounds, dropped in the Persian lamb and won a conviction.

**IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,** a history teacher, describing the British attack on the capital during the War of 1812, mentioned that Congress fled the city. "Of course, they came back later," she said. "Any questions?"

A Congressman's tot on the first row asked. "Did they get mileage both ways?"

**IN ATLANTA** a citizen reported the loss of his wallet which contained \$5,000,004—the \$4 being U. S. currency and the rest, Confederate bills.

**IN BEVERLY HILLS,** burglars broke into a grocery. With eight pounds of butter they greased a path to slide the safe quietly to their truck.

**IN DODGE CITY, KANSAS,** an epitaph on a tombstone reads:  
Here Lies Shoot 'Em Up Jake  
Ran for Sheriff in 1872  
Ran from Sheriff in 1876      Buried, 1876

***We must gird ourselves for survival as a free people because***

# **Dictatorship in America Is Closer Than You Think**

**by Tom Anderson, Editor and Publisher of *Farm and Ranch***

From a speech delivered January 18, 1960, before  
the Public Affairs Luncheon Club in Dallas, Texas.

ONCE UPON A TIME a hunter and his dog got lost in the forest and could find no game. Out of food, the starving hunter sat by his fire one night with his faithful dog by his side. Finally he could stand it no longer. He whisked out his knife, whacked off his dog's tail and put it on the fire to boil. When he was finished, only the clean bones were left. The kind hunter gave these to the whimpering dog who devoured them and then licked his master's hand in gratitude.

That is the story of "federal aid." The hunter is Uncle Sam. The grateful dog is us. Dogs can live without tails, but the hunter is still hungry. The best and perhaps the only way to kill federal aid is to kill the federal personal income tax.

The Sixteenth Amendment gave the federal government unlimited power to tax . . . a blank check.

The federal income tax law threatens to lead us to complete

federal dictatorship, yet the left-wingers say we haven't raised taxes enough. The same New Deal socialist crowd who argued for years that we could spend ourselves rich now claim we can tax ourselves richer.

The only limit on the government is public opinion. Public opinion has allowed the government to increase its "take" from less than ten per cent a few years ago to 91 per cent of a person's income today. Passed by Congress in 1913, the income tax turned out to be the catalyst whereby the federal government was transferred from a limited government of expressed powers to a government of unlimited and unspecified powers.

Bills to limit the ceiling of the federal income tax swat flies when we need to drain the swamp.

None of the \$38 billion collected by the federal personal income tax program is used to finance any activity which is authorized by the Constitution. It doesn't pay a

soldier, buy an airplane or pay a single governmental salary authorized by the Constitution. It's used to finance 700 tax-free, rent-free, unauthorized - by - the-Constitution government corporations (such as TVA). Norman Thomas, long-time Socialist Party candidate for President, said, "TVA made a Garden of Eden out of desolate and destitute valley."

**F**EDERAL AID and freedom cannot exist together. The place to stop federal aid is at home—with us and ours. We can only retake our freedom when we retake our local responsibilities, our rights and our taxing powers. Congress is not going to repeal socialistic programs one at a time.

A government that's big enough to give a citizen all he wants is big enough to take all he has. As the Supreme Court has ruled, that which the government subsidizes it may control. Thus, federally subsidized schools cannot be "free" schools.

Government intervention in farming is but a phase of general intervention of statism. Intervention breeds intervention. President Washington warned: Government is "like fire, a dangerous servant and a fearful master."

What is the "farm problem?" Mainly, it's government. The farm problem should bear the slogan "Made in Washington by social-

ists." In Congress the "I'm-for-the-farmer" demagogues have muddled and messed up the farm program until it now constitutes a program of planned poverty and socialistic stupidity endangering the American way of life. For 30 years the government's agricultural programs have wound their tortuous and expedient paths along a road as crooked as a Team Union boss or a TV quiz program. Ever since there's been a farm program, the rich have gotten the gravy—because when the government gravy bowl runs over, the rich have spoons and the poor have forks. The farm program is for everyone except the little family farmer it ought to help.

Benson, while dragging his heels, has spent more money than all other Secretaries of Agriculture combined.

Left-winger Hubert Humphrey and so-called right-winger Herman Talmadge are reportedly brewing a new Brannon plan for the current Congress. Their plan will guarantee high prices to farmers, low prices to consumers and won't cost anybody anything. The Brannon-type scheme, like its idiotic predecessors, is not a farm program. It, like the others, is revenge against the other subsidized segments of our economy. The white-washing, two-wrongs-make-a-right, sweep-the-dirt-under-the-rug approach cannot possibly solve the

farm problem. The answer to the farm program is to get the government out and set the farmer free. Government control will work only in heaven where they don't need it or in hell where they already have it.

Those who think this bankruptcy prosperity we live it up in is so wonderful remind me of the story of ol' Joe. Ol' Joe's doctor told him he'd have to move to Arizona for his health. He did. And three weeks later they shipped his body back. Two of ol' Joe's friends were standing in front of his open casket. One said, "Don't ol' Joe look fine?" "Yeah," the other replied, "Them three weeks in Arizona sure done him a lot of good."

**M**ORE AND MORE patriotic Americans are asking, "What can I do to save my country from socialism, insolvency and surrender?"

Plenty. If America can be saved from becoming a socialist-labor-welfare dictatorship, it can only be saved at the grassroots. Our nation can be saved the same way it was founded, by patriots demanding a return to home rule. Our state governments have almost entirely lost their sovereignty and have become weak, hungry, competing panhandlers for the federal syndicate.

Here are some things to do to save America:

- Make it illegal, in peacetime,

for the government to spend more than it takes in. Limit the debt. If the government can't tax it, or borrow it, it can't spend it.

- Compel an annual balanced budget and retire the national debt.

- Curb the Supreme Court and the Executive Department and restore our Constitutional balance of power between the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative.

- Drastically reduce U. S. aid to friendly foreign countries. (We give aid to 73 of the 86 nations in the world.) Eliminate aid to enemies like Tito, Russia's Trojan horse.

- Kill federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments and substitute state grants-in-aid to the federal government.

- Reduce aid to veterans not disabled in war.

- Reverse the trend in legislative, executive and judicial branches of the federal government to take over and supplant local self-government with a federal bureaucracy so vast that it is beyond the understanding and reach of the people. Protect the rights of the states to run their own affairs.

- Subscribe to libertarian publications like *AMERICAN MERCURY*, *American Opinion*, *U. S. News & World Report*, *Freeman*, *The Independent American*, *Dawn*, *The Southern Conservative* and *Human Events*. Don't renew subscriptions to publications which promote the

socialist - labor - welfare state. See that libertarian publications are placed in your doctor's waiting room, your library, your barber and beauty shop and in other public places.

- Support the advertisers in the libertarian publications and help conservative radio and TV commentators. Work for and support the Bruce Algers, Harry Byrds, Barry Goldwaters and John McClellans.

- Kill the present Social Security System and install in its place a pay-as-you-go Social Security System.

- Give up all non-urgent government spending projects and subsidies. Put all urgent projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

- Demand return to a stable and sound dollar.

- Insist that Congress protect us from treaties, executive agreements and secret diplomacy by passing the original Bricker amendment.

- Give Red China a seat in the United Nations—our seat.

- Outlaw the Communist Party. (Communism is a godless religion, a conspiracy which masquerades as a political party.)

- Cut off trade and relations with communist nations and their satellites.

- Form new clubs for specific purposes, such as "Kill the Farm Program—Before It Kills You."

- Insist that the labor union monopoly be ended and that unions be placed under the same anti-trust, anti-racketeering, tax-paying laws as are businesses.

- Redouble defense efforts to make America once again invincible.

- Insist that our foreign policy be for freedom, for right and for America.

- Tighten immigration restrictions by strict enforcement of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

- Kill Civil Service, so a million unnecessary, incompetant and un-American federal employees can be fired.

- Repeal the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and set the farmer free.

- Guard the integrity of the dollar just as you do your moral integrity.

- Support Herman Talmadge's proposed Constitutional Amendment vesting exclusive control of the public schools in the states and local governments.

- Prohibit mass picketing, violence, coercion, forced union membership, secondary boycotts, industry-wide bargaining, union monopolies, feather-bedding and other make-work rackets.

- Teach your children Americanism, old-fashioned patriotism. See that your schools and public libraries have plenty of the books and magazines which unmask the

socialist-communist conspiracy.

- Never again vote for lesser of evils. Vote for the best man, regardless of his chances. If no good man is running, try to get one to run. Failing that, write in a name.

- Learn the true nature of communism by reading books on it —*I Was a Slave in Russia, Witness, The Communist Manifesto, Communism and Christ, Masters of Deceit.*

- Join one of the good libertarian organizations.

**A**SK YOURSELF and others this question: What is the government doing for me now that is worth 1,316 per cent more than what the government did for me in 1940? And another question, How much more “good” can I afford to have done to me at this rate?

The United States has thousands of business and professional men who know America is rushing headlong into socialism. Few are doing anything to stop it. “What’s the use?” they ask. “What can I do? Why worry? Relax and enjoy it. I’m just interested in selling soap, not making the world over. Besides, politics is nasty business. I don’t want any part of it.” . . .

George Sokolsky, who was in Russia during the Revolution, has told how Russian businessmen believed that they were clever and

sophisticated enough to continue making money no matter what government was in power. They remained “neutral” until it was too late.

How soon will it be too late in America?

Dante said, “The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis remain neutral.”

There are those who think money can buy anything. They’re checkbook citizens. They give you \$100 to fight for a right-to-work law. “But don’t use my name. Many of my customers are union members.” . . . People who won’t take a stand deserve to take a fall.

Recently in Washington, Senator Talmadge said most people there believe we will have 100 per cent socialism in America in 25 years.

Schools teach that politics is the art of government. Actually, politics is the art of obtaining and holding power. Maybe we should protect our Congressmen by a Constitutional amendment limiting them to one term. They then could afford to be statesmen. The politician’s major purpose is to stay in office. He is only casually interested in any person or problem that cannot help reelect him. He will be as conservative as the people who elect him demand and as socialistic as they will permit. More than 2,000 years ago a reactionary named Plato said that one of the

penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors.

America's leaders took us into the wrong war, at the wrong time, for the wrong reason, against the wrong enemy. Some of them are now deliberately taking us into international socialism. Russia, with her old two steps forward, one step backward routine, is moving temporarily toward the right. The plan of the internationalists is for us to meet halfway—between communism and capitalism—in one-world socialism. This is surrender. This is defeat and ultimate slavery. This is treason!

**G**OVERNMENT TODAY is misrepresentation; it is government which has discarded the Constitution, usurped the sovereignty of the states, robbed the people of their material wealth and their freedom, given away our substance to the world without end and left us subject to defeat by a foreign power. The socialists must be overthrown by ballots of the people, or eventually the people will be overthrown by the bullets of the government.

If the nation is to be saved, it must be saved on a Tuesday—voting day. But politics is an all-year job. We can't save the nation on any Tuesday unless we work the year around—ring doorbells—like the CIO's PAC. Vote for good

men only. Vote for principles, not parties; for integrity, not sex appeal; for what's right, not selfish advantage. For what the candidate does, not what he says. Rather lose with what's right than win with what's wrong.

New party? Certainly we need a new party—a second party. But we need more than that. We need a grassroots revival. We need a spiritual rebirth. And we conservatives, we constitutionalists, we states righters need to get together! We need to be patriots first and prima donnas second.

If America is to be saved from socialism it must be saved now—not by farmers, laborers, businessmen, bankers or minority groups as a class, but by the great apathetic, unorganized grassroots majority. It must be saved not by politicians, but by patriots—by you—for if you don't, who will?

It's up to you. What can one small voice do? Multiplied, it can work wonders. Remember, "I am only one, but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something, and I will not refuse to do the something I can do."

The conservatives of America, the people who believe in the Constitution, States Rights and the multiplication table, have been disenfranchised.

Nixon vs. Stevenson, Symington, Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson. That's not a two-party system.

That's a one-party system. Nixon vs. Symington would be a primary election to determine the candidate of the socialist-labor-internationalist party. Tweedledum and Tweedledee. No issues.

Battling for a 1960 nomination, will Nixon emerge as a conservative or a liberal? He'll stick a wet finger into the wind and do whatever it takes to get the nomination. He's a rider of waves, not a leader. He's probably a conservative by nature. But, like Lyndon Johnson, he'll ride whatever wave—right or left—will carry him farthest.

Let's try to get independent electors at the national conventions. I have little hope of either party nominating a man who is by character or ability qualified to be President of the U. S. A.

**T**HE RUSSIAN GOD Lenin stated

Marxism is materialism. . . . We deny all morality taken from super-human or non-class conceptions. . . . Atheism is an integral part of Marxism. . . . The materialist gives a more important place to materialism and nature, while relegating God and all the philosophical rabble who believe in Him to the sewer and

manure heap. . . . Down with religion. Long live Atheism.

"There are no good and bad religions, they are all bad." Yet our "liberal" leaders believe that there are good and bad communists—and that we can make good communists out of bad ones, killing them with kindness and surpluses and bribing them with our grandchildren's seed corn money. The only way to coexist peacefully with the communists is to surrender. The only way to end the cold war is to win it. The only way to peace and freedom is for Freedom Fighters across the world to rise up together. Peace must mean not surrender, but rebellion. Coexistence must mean not slavery but freedom. We must remember it is better to die on our feet than to live on our knees. We must fight the communists with the weapon they fear most: Truth. It is more devastating than the H-bomb.

The soft underbelly of America is within ourselves. If we are conquered, it will be by termites, not missiles. It will be because we don't deserve to survive as a free people.

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### *Diamond-Studded Hammer and Sickle*

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When the Kremlin gets around to offering tangible prizes for the most obsequious knee-bending to its traveling dignitaries, we suggest that the diamond-studded hammer and sickle be awarded to Governor Pat Brown of California. He greeted Khrushchev with the following: "We who respect you, we who admire you, welcome you to California."

—*American Opinion.*



# MOSES BELIEVED IN JESUS AND WROTE OF HIM

by August A. Brustat

**“ALL SCRIPTURE,”** says the Apostle Paul (*II Timothy* 3:16), “is given by inspiration of God.” And Peter confirms this truth with the words: “Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.” (*II Peter* 1:21.) And Jesus, referring specifically to the Old Testament Scriptures, placed His unqualified approval upon them when He said: “Search the Scriptures; . . . they are they which testify of me.” (*John* 5:39).

Orthodox, fundamental, evangelical, conservative Christian theologians have always contended on unimpeachable authority, and contend today, that the Bible, the whole Bible—the 39 books of the Old Testament and the 27 books of the New Testament—is the inspired, inerrant, infallible Word of the Living God.

Liberal theologians of social gospel persuasion have emaciated this foundation truth of Christianity by claiming that the Bible merely “contains” the Word of God. They reject the concept that the Bible

IS the Word of God. To say that the Bible merely CONTAINS the Word of God gives everyone the liberty—I almost wrote license—to choose and declare what in the Bible THEY believe to be the Word of God and what THEY reject. You and I would, of course, have the same privilege to accept or reject what we will of the Bible. The end result of such a fallacious contention and procedure would inevitably involve the complete rejection of the Bible as the Truth of God and consequently sound the death-knell of Christianity itself, for its foundation would have collapsed.

The Bible either is, or it is not, the Truth of God. If it is not, then it is completely unreliable and untenable as the guide for faith and life. And if it is the Truth of God, as this writer unqualifiedly believes, then it is the norm, the only norm, for Christian faith and life.

The Evangelist Matthew, writing specifically to convince the real Israel (believers in God) that Jesus was the promised Messiah, repeatedly mentioned events in the

life of the Christ and then added the words: "All this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets." Such a statement is repeated in his Gospel no less than 17 times.

Of the Old Testament prophets Moses has always been considered one of the greatest. Jesus is referred to as "a Prophet like unto Moses." (*Deuteronomy 18:15, 18.*)

There are numerous parallels between the life of Moses and that of Christ. In this Moses was truly a type of the Christ. Thompson's New Chain Reference Bible lists the following parallels between the two:

1. Both were preserved in childhood, *Exodus 2:2-10; Matthew 2:14-15.*

2. Both contended with masters of evil, *Exodus 7:11; Matthew 4:1.*

3. Both fasted 40 days, *Exodus 34:28; Matthew 4:2.*

4. Both controlled the sea, *Exodus 14:21; Matthew 8:26.*

5. Both fed a multitude, *Exodus 16:15; Matthew 14:20, 21.*

6. Both had radiant faces, *Exodus 34:35; Matthew 17:2.*

7. Both endured murmurings, *Exodus 15:24; Mark 7:2.*

8. Both were discredited at home; *Numbers 12:1; John 7:5.*

9. Both made intercessory prayers, *Exodus 32:32; John 17:9.*

10. Both spake as oracles, *Deuteronomy 18:18.*

11. Both had 70 helpers, *Numbers 11:16, 17; Luke 10:1.*

12. Both established memorials, *Exodus 12:14; Luke 22:19.*

13. Both reappeared after death, *Matthew 17:3; Acts 1:3.*

In addition, as Moses may be called the "savior" of his people in the Exodus, so the Christ came into the world "to seek and to save that which is lost."

In His post-resurrection appearance to the two dazed and amazed Emmaus disciples, the risen Christ rebuked their unbelief by pointing to the fact that Moses and the prophets had predicted His sufferings and death, as Luke reports (24:27): "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself." Thus Jesus placed His seal of divine approval on the Old Testament scriptures.

**N**O WONDER that Philip speaking to Nathaniel (*John 1:45*) at the outset of Christ's public ministry said: "We have found him (the Messiah), of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph."

Rebuking the Pharisees for their refusal to accept His deity and Saviorhood, and who yet hypocritically pleaded to believing and following Moses, Christ said (*John 5:46*), "Had ye believed Moses,

ye would have believed me: FOR HE WROTE OF ME."

Christ condemned the Jewish religious leaders who had mutilated the Mosaic laws with numerous man-made injunctions and prohibitions by saying (*John 7:19*), "Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me?" Thus Jesus again placed His stamp of divine approval on the Mosaic record, in fact upon the whole Old Testament record. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the *Talmud* rather than the Old Testament, is the Jewish textbook used in religious instruction.

The Bible is all one piece. A rejection of the Old Testament will inevitably lead to and involve a rejection of the New Testament. It has well been said:

1. The Old Testament conceals Christ, the New Testament reveals Christ.

2. The Old Testament enfolds Christ, the New Testament unfolds Christ.

3. The Old Testament promises Christ, the New Testament presents Christ.

4. The Old Testament pictures Christ, the New Testament produces Christ.

5. The Old Testament prophesies Christ, the New Testament proclaims Christ.

6. The Old Testament symbol-

izes Christ, the New Testament sacrifices Christ.

The Old Testament is LAW which Christ fulfilled; the New Testament is LOVE which Christ exhibits.

No man can hold on to Christ and give up any part of the Bible.

The written and the Incarnate Word cannot be separated.

No man can believe in the Cross and surrender the infallible authority of any part of the Bible.

**F**AITH in the deity and saviorhood of Christ is married to faith in the inspiration of the whole Bible.

The Old Testament points forward to Calvary; the New Testament points backward upon Calvary.

Jesus is therefore the Beginning and the End of the Bible. From *Genesis 1:1* to *Revelation 22:21*, Jesus is supreme. He is its heart. He is its center and focus and capstone.

It matters not who the human secretaries of the Holy Spirit were, whether Moses in the wilderness, or David among the hills of Judea, or Daniel at the court of the Babylonian king, or Paul in prison or John in exile on the rock-bound, sea-girt island of Patmos—all of these human agents of divine inspiration wrote concerning Christ. He is proclaimed as the Savior by all.

The Bible opens with creation and closes with a vision of a new heaven and a new earth. It opens with a fallen race and Paradise Lost and closes with a view of the redeemed race in heaven and Paradise Regained. It opens with the PROMISE of a Savior and closes with a PRAYER for His Second Coming.

The one glorious theme of the Bible is stated cryptically and concisely in these words: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not

perish but have everlasting life." (*John 3:16*).

Wherever you cut the Bible, the blood of Christ flows from it.

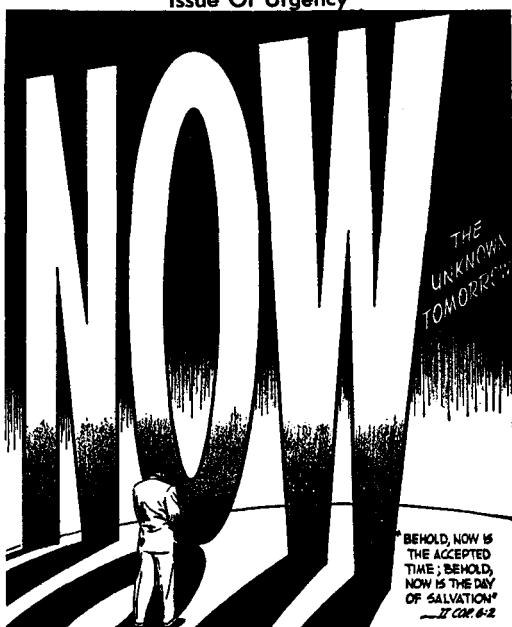
He who does not find Christ in the Bible—in both the Old and New Testaments—does not know the Bible, and he who does find Christ in it, finds the treasure hidden therein.

Read, study, believe, love and live the Bible, and it will lead you into the Garden of God where the wealth of eternal ages will be your portion.

*The Living Scriptures—*

**Issue Of Urgency**

*by Jack Hamm*



Reprinted from the *Defender*, February, 1960.

*More Graduate Students Are  
The Key to The Nation's*

# SEARCH FOR SCIENTISTS

by Leon Sebring Dure 3d

**T**O FILL THE NATION'S need for more scientists, our politicians and educators are doing all they can to make Americans science-conscious. Their method is to funnel public funds into the public school system for the widespread study of chemistry and physics; meanwhile, little money goes into the salaries of candidates for the doctors of philosophy degree in science. Yet it is the Wernher von Brauns, not the Lincoln High School chemistry class, who make lasting creative contributions to science. Educators and politicians, as usual, have the cart before the horse.

When educators began emphasizing the core curriculum, the student's social consciousness and John Dewey's progressive education instead of the "three r's," that method of instruction which taught the student to think creatively was on its way out. And now, in the very locale where the progressive system had its greatest success, the public

school, educators are maneuvering again—this time into more basic study of science. But will intensified scientific study by the nation's high school students add any more to the number of scientists than the inclusion of chorus in the high school curriculum has added to the number of *a capella* choirs throughout the country?

The function of the high school is to begin the process of making future citizens conversant with man's past experience. A student must first become a literate citizen, with a critical faculty that has capacity for discernment, before he can contribute to anything, including the body of science. Granted, daily exposure to scientific principles, as related in the high school laboratory, stimulates the student to search further into the field. But it is folly to assume that accentuation of high school science courses will reflect positively in the number of productive scientists in this country.

A student is not prepared to contribute to his field, even upon graduation from college with a BA or BS degree. Nor, is this position reached with the addition of a master's degree. At these two steps the candidate does not, and cannot, know enough of his subject matter to have reached a point of departure from which his approach can be creative. He may be a technician. He is not a scientist. The difference is enormous.

CONSEQUENTLY, any honest effort to increase the number and quality of American scientists lies in an increase in the number of candidates for a Ph.D in science. If there is a shortage of scientists in this country, it is solely attributable to a shortage of men undertaking this quest—a shortage explainable in old-fashioned capitalistic terms: the rewards are not commensurate with the effort and the sacrifices.

A man with a bachelor's degree who is considering a Ph.D in science will be 30 before he reaches his goal. The pattern is two or three years in the military services, two years' work for a master's degree and three more years for the Ph.D. Neither genius nor hard work speeds up matters. The amount of subject material to cover, the fixed course load in every institution and the research for one's thesis and dissertation cannot

be hurried. Finally, at 30, a scientist can look forward to a position on a university faculty offering \$5,000 initially with little prospect of any great increase. Such a beginning at this age is not necessarily a deterrent for an individual looking for opportunities. The deterrent lies in the five or six years of hand-to-mouth living which preceded it.

True, the individual dedicated to science can make such sacrifice and not mind it. Love of his work will keep him going. But this is dangerous and ridiculous, for it relegates science to "oddballs." The normal man at 30 has a wife and several children. He can't think exclusively of himself; he can't be selfish to the point of sacrificing in good conscience everything in order to get a Ph.D in science. He doesn't subjugate only himself to lean years and niggardly living; he subjugates his family.

The graduate student looks about and sees his contemporaries five or six years ahead of him in what they have accumulated or in what they can do for their families. This fact turns many prospective scientists into more lucrative fields. It is not a yen for money *per se*, but the American belief in giving one's family an increasingly pleasant and expansive life.

A graduate student's life is often a hard one. Universities, state legislatures and society tend

to view them as little more than undergraduates. In most institutions graduate students pay tuition on the same scale as do undergraduates. The idea that a man 28-years-old, working on his Ph.D in science, is doing a job and is employed has not been accepted.

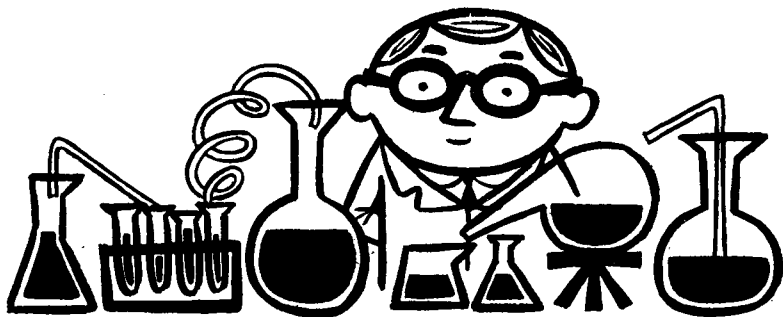
Graduate living is hand - to - mouth. Means of employment are limited. A graduate student may work as a laboratory instructor, usually supervising freshman laboratories. A national average for this work is \$1,600 for ten months. This, of course, is half-time work, which means one's course load must be halved and his research carried on during weekends and holidays. Next, there are research assistantships. They average \$2,000 a year. They, too, are considered half-time employment and cut the course load. A few fellowships are available in most institutions (averaging \$2,000) which usually carry the stipulation (often sworn to) that the recipient will not try

to supplement this income by any other work. Tuition and books must come from this, as well as food and shelter for the family.

That a man who intends to include a home and family in his life should grimace at these prospects and turn elsewhere is understandable, especially if the individual happens to have the capacity, industry and courage to be successful in a more capitalistic enterprise.

One's wife may work. But no man relishes the aging of his wife from five to six years of working eight hours a day, plus keeping house and feeding children; nor the idea of one's children spending their first years in overflowing nursery schools.

Therefore, the number of graduate students in science is not only small, but also almost destitute of men of real ambition, industry, resource and intellect of a universal nature. Men with these attributes have reviewed the prospects and gone where rewards are commen-



surate with the undertaking. Thus, the small number who drift back into graduate school can be divided, roughly, into three groups:

1. The "oddball," to whom school is a sanctuary, whose personality makes him unfit for the marketplace.

2. Technicians and security-seekers, whose capabilities are limited and whose aspirations are not creative.

3. Rank idealists, who want to serve an ideal and perhaps add to human knowledge. Their chief motivation is curiosity concerning the world around them. At least once a week they contemplate throwing it all over for a job with IBM or Gulf Oil.

The first two groups add little to science. Members of the last live in a lonely and irascible world. The evil of these conditions is compounded when one realizes that that the end product is the university faculties. If science is attractive primarily to "oddballs" and men of small-bore aspirations, it

follows that the staffs of universities must be composed largely of men of few parts—men of so narrow a knowledge of the world as to be unstimulating, mere time-servers basking on tenure.

**T**HE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE in creating scientists must be the inducement of more and better men into the quest for the Ph.D in science—not the promiscuous teaching of elementary hypotheses at high school level. The rules of capitalism must be observed—grant more rewarding assistantships and fellowships.

If this nation is to maintain scientific supremacy, the archaic notions of science and scientists must be abandoned. If men working for a Ph.D degree in science do not have an income at least equal to that of the hod carrier or the day laborer, how can our scientific contributions to human knowledge be expected to exhibit the potential of American initiative, industry and capacity?

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### *Attention Scientists*

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"Someday a plant scientist will develop a growth chamber," predicted Dr. John Carew, Professor of Horticulture at Michigan State University, "where tomato, cucumber, apple, peach and strawberry blossoms will develop into edible nutritious fruits without having been attached to the plant. It will be a revolutionary fruit incubator. Think of the possibilities in feeding more of the peoples of the world.

"Who will announce this startling development? Will it be Moscow, Red China, Tokyo, Berlin or Washington? One thing is certain, it will be the nation whose leaders recognize the need for continuous research in plant and animal sciences, even when abundant food is temporarily labeled a political liability."



# Mercury



## WARNED YOU



✓ SINCE 1945, Communist Russia and her satellites have armed unrelentingly until the West is confronted [1959] with a Soviet superiority in conventional armies [50-60 Russian and satellite division vs. 21 NATO divisions]. Conversely, Western Europe failed to rearm proportionally. The vaunted NATO "shield" is a complete fiction, predicated on an assumed "monopoly" of deterrent atomic power.—MAJ. GEN. CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY, November, 1959, page 25.

✓ THE RELAXATION OF the old intellectual and moral disciplines and loyalties, encouraged by Dewey's progressive education, became Communism's opportunity. The agents of the Kremlin always find it easier to move into a situation of chaos, intellectual or social, than they do to move into a situation of stability. That is why, in the preliminary stages of the communist conspiracy, prior to the seizure of power, communists welcome all the chaos which they or others can produce.—May, 1953, page 113.

✓ THE American people are thoroughly fed up with turning over 20 per cent to 91 per cent of their income to crooked operations on a world front. By openly fighting, the public have nothing to lose but their taxes!—"Do You Know?" July, 1957, page 127.

✓ THIS GENERATION has become smug and complacent, pleased with its own ignorance. The old will to win has been smothered by soft living, subsidies and subversive infiltration, foisted upon us by the past two decades. We had everything, and we sat supinely back and let a bunch of crooks work the old shell game and clean us out!—GRACE LEE KENYON, October, 1953, page 80.

✓ WHEN THE UNITED STATES was taken into the United Nations, we accepted drastic limitations upon our national sovereignty. These limitations jeopardize our national survival, and one course of action and only one is imperative: throw off these shackles upon our sovereignty

and make national survival the keystone in the arch of our international diplomacy.—J. B. MATTHEWS, January, 1954, page 4.

✓ THE Republican and Democratic political machines have degenerated into a one-party fraud. The same stable runs both parties. Their “plan” gives voters no choice in selecting candidates.—“Do You Know?” October, 1956, page 106.

✓ MERGING IS THE basic pattern of “metro:” governmental merging of (1) city-county that may result in abolishment of the political identities of cities; (2) county-regional, obliterating county lines; (3) regional-state, fusing the states; (4) state-international, complicating national borders.—Jo HINDMAN, January, 1959, page 7.

✓ CHRISTIAN CHURCHES must be made to understand that they have been made the innocent victims of a communist-bred atheist conspiracy to destroy them. The adherence of Christian churches to the UN amounts to acceptance of a silent partnership in an anti-Christ militant movement.—CONGRESSMAN JOHN T. WOOD, Idaho, on February 25, 1952, in the House of Representatives.—January, 1959, page 123.

✓ THE LEFTISTS have latched on to “mental health” as a propaganda device to undermine American morale.—“Do You Know?” August, 1956, page 110.

✓ AT PRESENT all money in circulation is created out of nothing. It is done by book entry by private institutions and then lent at interest to the state, industry, trade and agricultural, and to individuals.—February, 1959, page 45.

✓ ON JULY 25, 1958, the American Bar Association reported that the greatest asset Communism has at the present time is world ignorance of their tactics, strategy and objectives. The biggest need today is for free peoples to develop an awareness of the menace of Communism and the ability to isolate the communist line so that it can be detected no matter who utters it. The ABA report listed 15 key Supreme Court decisions “which directly affect the right of the U.S.A. to protect itself from communist subversion.”—THE REV. RICHARD GINDER, January, 1959, page 45.

✓ OUR UNPROTECTED paper dollar will go on declining as the “planned perpetual war inflation” goes on.—“Do You Know?” January, 1956, page. 40.

*The sun has stood still, but time never has.*—THOMAS FULLER

# Your Time Is Not My Time

by Elinor Horne

**N**OW THAT Vandenburg Air Force Base has fired satellites that traveled around the world in 95 minutes and less, most of us no longer blink at news of fantastic achievements in space and earth travel.

But anyone who resets his watch when traveling from one time zone to another must surely remark,

"If they used Standard Time, how could tracking stations follow satellites and missiles at such great speeds? The confusion would be terrific."

After several cross-country trips, the traveler still finds it hard to decide whether he should turn his watch forward or backward when moving east or west, and to reconcile the movements of his carrier, his watch, the sun and the earth with the words "gained," "lost," "later," "earlier" and "time" itself. He "gains" an hour if he turns his watch backward and "loses" one when he turns it forward. The sun rises "earlier" in New York than in San Francisco, but San Francisco clock time is three hours "earlier" than New York clock time.

He asks, "Why hasn't someone

thought up a better system?"

Seventy-five years ago, someone did think up a better system and 23 nations participating in a conference at Washington agreed to adopt it, but to delay the day "temporarily." With that system, which they named Universal Time, there would be 24-hour clocks, showing the same time at once all over the earth. Each day would begin, as to date, the instant after midnight, or 24:00 at the International Date Line.

The international date line is in the Pacific Ocean and runs a fairly straight course north and south, sidestepping the northeastern tip of Siberia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. To avoid such problems as leaving the chief in his hut on Tuesday while two doors away the tribe revels in the meeting hall on Wednesday, the Date Line runs through non-populated areas.

The Date Line is exactly halfway around the world from Greenwich, England, where King Charles II set up an astronomical observatory in 1675. Therefore, when the sun is theoretically directly over the observatory, or 12M Standard

Time at Greenwich, it is midnight, or 12:00 p. m. Standard Time at the International Date Line. Using Universal Time, it would be 24:00 in both places, as well as at St. Louis, Missouri, where the sun might then be rising.

Clearly, Universal Time would eliminate the 24 different times and two dates we now have simultaneously on earth, (using Standard Time) as well as the need to add a. m., p. m., zone or type of time.

As it is, we telephoned Uncle Fred in New York on November 20, at 10:00 p. m. Pacific Time in Carmel Valley, California, and found with no delay that "It's one o'clock in the morning; where did I put my robe?"—1:00 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, November 21, that is.

"But we're talking at the same time," we say. And we are. To say that we are not is to say it is a different time on the shady side of the house. The fact that the clock and the calendar say different alters nothing. If *we* should have Daylight Saving Time, it would be 11:00 here and 1:00 there—if *he* had Daylight Saving Time and we had not, it would be 10:00 here and 2:00 there—but still, no matter what the clock or calendar said, it would be the same time in our lives as we talked together. Time, while relative in space, is the same on this earth.

The participants at the Washington Conference in 1884 delayed Universal Day "temporarily" because, they said, Standard Time, adopted just the year before, seemed to be working satisfactorily.

But how and why did we become involved in Standard Time?

Actually, compared with what it displaced, Standard Time was an achievement worth the 14 years of labor that Dr. Ferdinand Dowd of Saratoga Springs, New York, put into it.

UNTIL NOVEMBER 19, 1883, there were at least 80 different kinds of time in this country. Trains ran by "local time," set by the largest station on the particular railroad's line. Each railroad, with its own time, tried to make connections with other roads, all with different times. Clocks showing each railroad's time hung side by side in stations they served. It was the passenger's problem to figure out whether it was "night-time in Italy or Wednesday over here."

It would seem that anyone would recognize that it was time for a change.

That is what Dr. Dowd supposed, when he conceived the idea of a Standard Time, in 1869. But from that time, until Standard Time was adopted in 1883, he struggled ceaselessly through the brambles all men meet when they are ahead of their time.

Dr. Dowd (then Professor Dowd, principal of a school for young ladies at Saratoga, New York) first suggested the idea of Standard Time to managers of a railroad trunk line, in 1869. They encouraged him to develop it; thereafter, they dragged their wheels. In 1873, they maintained that most travelers "go only short distances" and recommended delay "until public interest calls for it." Professor Dowd continued to make time charts, to write, speak and travel, working toward his goal at his own expense.

In the meantime, men who previously had contributed little toward solving the problem began to present papers and propose ideas, most of them extenuations and alterations of Dowd's first suggestions.

In 1879, Professor Cleveland Abbe recommended an International Standard of Time, advocating one time for the entire world as a possibility for the distant future. His main interest was one time for the entire United States—that of the 90th parallel, or what is now Central Time. Most of his proposals conformed with those advanced previously by Dr. Dowd.

Sir Sanford Fleming of Canada in 1879 advocated a uniform time for the entire world, with the prime meridian at Greenwich, all clocks of the world to indicate the same time, with letters A to Y indicating the hours.

The military services today, with 24-hour clocks, track satellites using Greenwich time, designating the zones by words beginning with consecutive letters of the alphabet. Greenwich Time, for instance, is ZULU. The Allies long ago agreed upon this system of denoting zones, and nearly all of us are familiar with the 24-hour time designations in common use in the services. However, in local matters, they apply these to local time—that is, if it is 4 p. m. Pacific Time where they operate, this is noted as 16:00.

DR. DOWD had considered many of such possibilities and had discarded them, because he realized that, with the opposition that developed even among the railroads, he would be fortunate to effect changes even on a national scale. So, he suggested dividing the United States into four time zones. Theoretically, it would be 12:00 noon in each time zone when the sun was on the meridian which was supposed to run down the middle of each zone every 15° of longitude around the earth.

There are 360° around the earth and so, at 15° each, there are 24 meridians. These meridians begin at Greenwich, England, and gradually work up steam at 15° per meridian, until by the time they reach San Francisco, it is 120°, and eight hours "earlier" by the clock than it is in Greenwich.

Colonial time is at  $60^\circ$ , Eastern Standard at  $75^\circ$ , Central Time— $90^\circ$ , and Mountain Time— $105^\circ$ , each in order one hour “earlier” than the preceding one, since of course the earth turns toward the east.

In theory, when it is 12 noon at Memphis, Tennessee, the sun is directly over the Central Zone meridian. But the sun goes its way and the earth goes its way, in its own elliptical fashion, so the sun does not always arrive at the meridian on the dot at 12 M for Meridiana. To face the frustrated truth, it does that only four days a year. Even then, the man living in El Paso, Texas, also in the Central Time Zone but about  $17^\circ$  west of Memphis, finds that the sun is directly overhead at El Paso more than an hour later than 12 M there.

It is easy to see that, although our methods and timekeepers are supposed to measure the movement of the earth by the sun, this is far from True Solar Time, kept by sun dials. This is “Mean” Solar Time, calculated to place the sun where it supposedly would be if meridians, time zones and orbits of sun and earth were precise and everyone lived directly under the meridian—all far from possibilities.

To further complicate matters, the zone boundaries do not parallel the meridians, but zig-zag back and forth like startled politicians.

TO ILLUSTRATE, the boundaries of Zone 12, containing the Prime Meridian ( $0^\circ$ ) swoop down from the North Pole, apparently with good intentions. But before they reach the northeast coast of England, the eastern zone line pushes westward to avoid dividing Norway. Barely into Great Britain, the western zone line swings farther west to embrace Ireland. The prime meridian continues through, but its eastern time zone boundary line curves along the channel shore and brakes to a halt.

LeHavre, France, directly south, serenely proceeds with its luncheon an hour “earlier.” So do Madrid, Spain, to the southwest, and Sweden and Norway, to the northeast, along with most of the rest of Europe, since Time Zone 12 ended a few miles south of London and Time Zone 13 took over. At one point, Zone 13 is over  $30^\circ$  wide (plus 2000 miles) leaping along rivers, mountain ranges and political boundaries. The prime meridian proceeds through with dignity, but small countries and groups of them resist being divided by time zones. Time Zone 12 sidesteps and takes in Portugal, spreading out in turn to over  $30^\circ$  in French West Africa.

A quick glance at a time zone map is enough to disclose that the clocks on Standard Time at Seville, Spain, never point to 12 M when the sun is directly overhead, since

the meridian is about 1500 miles to the East.

In Asia and Oceania, the time zones are even more complicated. Arabia uses True Solar Time.

There is no "legal time" at all in the Arctic regions, (including nearly all of Greenland)—an area easily equivalent to that of North America.

Standard Time was not the best system anyone could conceive when the bells rang out on November 19, 1883, and "the change was effected with no noticeable confusion," but Dr. Dowd, the railroad men and other contemporaries thought it was the most radical change the public then would accept. One elderly man today remarks that he well remembers the fact that his father refused to reset the grandfather's clock that sat in their front hall, which thereafter remained at "local" time.

**A**CCORDING TO Dr. Dowd, who needed 14 years to sell the public the concept of Standard Time:

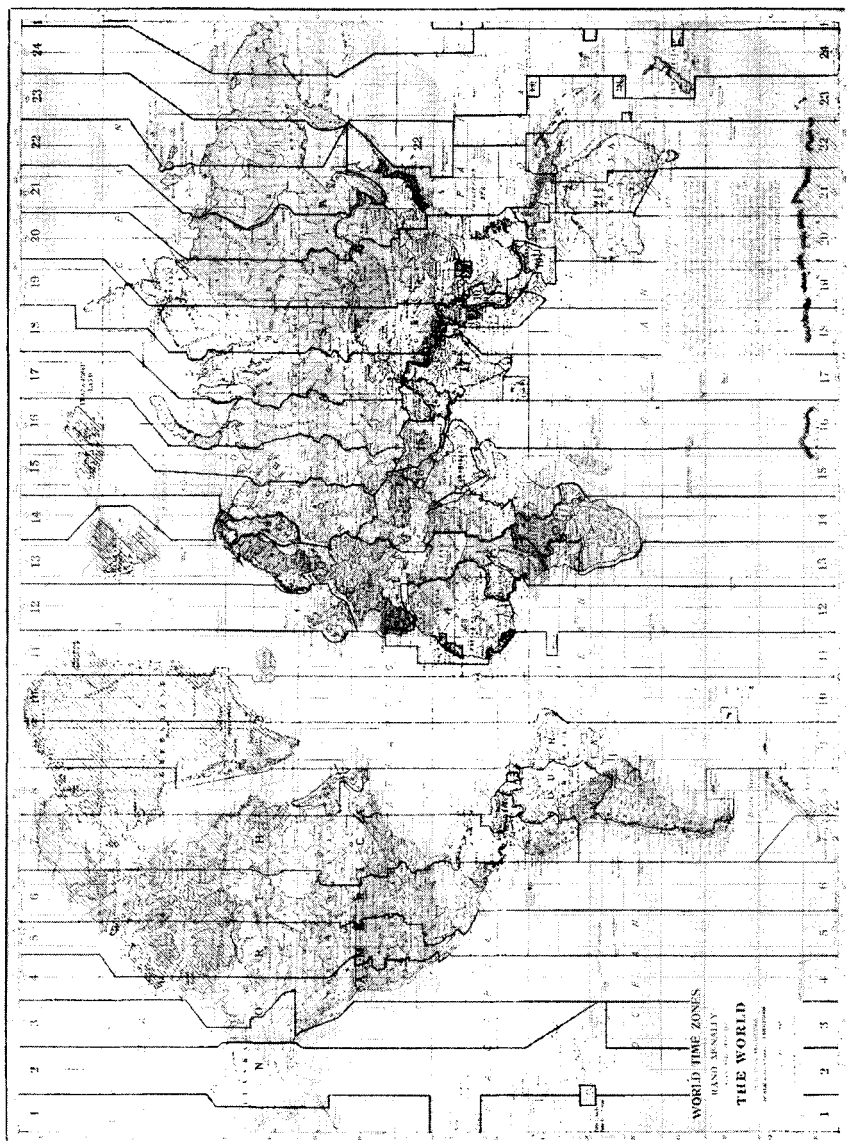
My first attempt was to unclinch people's notions from their fast holds on local time. I spent hour after hour in talk with practical railroad men and with scientific gentlemen, many of whom doubtless gave assent to my theories at the time of hearing and have never until recently thought of the matter since.

In spite of continued opposition,

and the last minute helpers who leaped into the limelight and shared the commendation due him, there is no record that Dr. Dowd translated their actions in harsher terms. Ironically, 21 years later, in Saratoga Springs, Dr. Dowd was struck by a railroad train, and killed.

The vast majority of men in 1883 barely could conceive of railroad trains reaching speeds of 80 miles an hour. Since the earth turns more than 1000 miles an hour, no one could expect them to foresee that, within 75 years, passengers traveling by air could leave New York City at 8 a. m. Eastern Standard Time and arrive in San Francisco before 8 a. m. Pacific Standard Time, although they had spent nearly three hours in transit. "Jet" to most men of 1883 would describe the dozens of buttons marching over their wives' gowns, and "plane" would be a carpenter's tool or a term of geometry.

The mental processes of the men who met at the Washington conference in 1884 outstripped the speed of transportation and communication then available to them. But it is possible that their bright minds and soaring spirits also outstripped the flesh. After turning a thoughtful eye on the history of Dr. Dowd's struggles just ended in 1883 with the inauguration of Standard Time, and on its attendant masses



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of maps and time tables, possibly none of them cared to be nominated head candidate for Universal Time martyrdom.

Possibly they concluded that the public would balk at another time-change so soon, or would reject clocks with 24-hour faces.

However, many of the first clocks had 24-hour faces. If such were thought essential, the mechanical change would involve nothing more than a different pair of gears between the minute and the hour hand, so that the hour hand would require 24 hours, instead of 12, for one complete revolution.

But 24 figures on the clock face at one time would be unnecessary. Twelve apertures for numbers on the face of the clock could show the numbers one to 12 on a dial beneath. At the end of 12 hours, a slight shift of that dial beneath would place the numbers 13 to 24, inclusive, under the same apertures.

**S**INCE WE now have clocks and watches that can do everything but change the baby, no Galileo or da Vinci need spring up to devise the needed change from 12 to 24-hour clocks. By using the shifting dial beneath a face with apertures, clock and watch-makers could avoid any change in the gears of the 12 hour time-pieces they now manufacture. Of course, the use of dots, dashes, stars, question-marks and other too cute

tricks, such as now often displace numbers on watches and clocks, would have to end, probably with few mourners.

It has been 75 years since the participants at the conference in 1884 decided upon the need for Universal Time and delayed Universal Day "temporarily." In the meantime, Russia has shot at and around the moon, and we know now what most of us suspected—the front is much like the back, which may be used as an international dump for atomic refuse.

Couldn't we dispose of some of our small problems here, before we begin dumping the large ones on space?

When we shoot some bright young man from here to Mars, and they ask him when he left earth, will he have to reply:

"A. m., p. m., Daylight Saving, Sidereal, Greenwich, Eastern, Central, Pacific, or which of the other 24 Standard Times?" Or can he answer: "14:28"?

Will the Secretary of Defense still have in his office 24 clocks telling 24 different stories about time (with further allowance to be made for Daylight Saving)?

When will we overtake the men at the 1884 conference, and Dr. Ferdinand Dowd, so that it can be 14:28 simultaneously in Bangkok, Cleveland, Madrid and even in Moscow?

# **Trial of Christ Termed Farce by Legal Standards of His Day**

By DR. WILLIAM T. MUSE, Dean, University of Richmond Law School

Reprinted from the Richmond, Virginia, *Times-Dispatch*

**M**OST READERS of the Bible's account realize that Christ's trial was a farce by modern standards of justice. It was illegal also by the law of that day and place. Jesus' arrest was illegal and so was His examination.

In the trial of any case three factors are involved: (1) the finding of fact, (2) the determination of applicable law, and (3) the application of that law to the established facts.

There is not a line of authentic history in the literature of the world, sacred or secular, dealing originally and authoritatively with the facts and circumstances of the trial and crucifixion of Christ, except the Gospels.

The highest, or supreme court, was the Great Sanhedrin, from which there was no appeal. Its authority was supreme in all matters—civil, criminal, political, social and religious. Since Jesus was tried for a capital offense, this was the court by which he was tried. The qualifications for membership on this court were of the most exacting sort, and its members were of

the highest type among the Jews.

In Israel at the time of Christ the Mosaic Code was the fundamental and basic written law, but there was also the Talmud containing the ancient traditions and Rabbinic interpretations. The contents of the Talmud, like our common law, were never proclaimed to the world by the state but they were simply a mass of traditions and commentary transmitted orally through many centuries before being finally reduced to writing.

The Talmud, translated into English, comprises some 400 average size volumes.

Before Jesus' trial began several laws were broken. Two were:

- (1), Christ's arrest was illegal.
- (2), The high priest's private examination of Jesus was illegal.

The Jewish law prohibited any part of a legal proceeding in capital offenses to take place at night, and Jesus was arrested at night. The arrest was unlawful for another reason. The use by the Sanhedrin of the services of Judas, an accomplice, in making the arrest was in violation of the law. The

arrest of Jesus was ordered upon the supposition that He was a criminal. If He was a criminal, Judas was an accomplice.

**T**HAT JESUS was privately examined before His regular trial by the Sanhedrin is clear. Whether the examiner was Annas or Caiaphas is not certainly known. John alone records the private interrogation, testifying: "The high priest then asked Jesus of His disciples and of His doctrine." The examination, by whomever, was illegal because it took place at night and was by a sole judge.

Before leaving this preliminary examination we might notice one other irregularity. Jesus was treated brutally, which was forbidden by Hebrew jurisprudence.

The form of the indictment was illegal. Under Hebrew justice there was no grand jury. Leading witnesses presented charges. In addition to naming a specific crime, the indictment must allege the precise acts of the accused which constitute the specific crime. Was this rule observed in framing Jesus' indictment? Gospel records do not disclose the fact.

Suffice it to say that the record of the night trial discloses two distinct charges: (1) the charge of sedition—the threat to destroy the Temple and thus to seduce the people from their ancient allegiance, and (2) the charge of blas-

phemy preferred by Caiaphas. When the false witnesses failed to agree, their contradictory testimony was rejected and the charge of sedition was abandoned.

Before Jesus could answer the charge of sedition, another, that of blasphemy, was made.

Blasphemy, on which Jesus was finally tried, was charged during the trial by Caiaphas, the high priest, who was also one of the judges.

The Sanhedrin, sitting at night, was without jurisdiction, and any verdict or judgment pronounced by it was absolutely void. The trial was illegal because it was held on a day forbidden by law, i. e., a feast day and the day before the Sabbath. The trial of Jesus was also illegal because it was begun and concluded in one day. Before a finding of guilty could be decreed a night had to intervene between the trial and the decree, during which the judges could sleep, fast, meditate and pray. Yet Gospel record clearly discloses that Jesus was arrested, tried and executed within a single day.

Jesus was convicted and condemned to death on legally inadmissible evidence. It was first sought to condemn to death on legally inadmissible evidence. It was first sought to condemn Jesus on the charge of sedition, "but their witness agreed not altogether." But, instead of releasing Jesus, the judges, in total disregard

of the law, turned to the accused and asked: "Answerest thou nothing? what is it these witness against thee?" "But He held his place and said nothing." By remaining silent Jesus was invoking the right against self-incrimination. Caiaphas insisted that Jesus incriminate himself.

Thus, it is seen that upon His own confession, and not upon the testimony of two competent witnesses agreeing in all essential details, as the law required, was the Nazarene condemned to death.

**T**HE SENTENCE also was illegal because of the place in which it was pronounced. In the trial of capital cases, the Great Sanhedrin was required to meet in an apartment of the National Temple of Jerusalem, known as the Hall of Hewn Stones. Outside of this hall no capital trial could be conducted and no capital sentence could be pronounced in obedience to the Mosaic injunction found in Deuteronomy.

The condemnation of Jesus was illegal because the merits of the defense were not considered. Jesus was convicted of blasphemy—not sedition, the latter charge had been dropped. As to the charge of blasphemy, it was the duty of the court to seek out the truth or falsity of the charge.

Jesus should have been allowed to prove the truth as His defense. The judges of the Sanhedrin are

not to be condemned because they misunderstood His defense but because they denied Him all defense.

At a fair trial in full daylight, it is believed, that a host of witnesses friendly to Jesus could have been called before His judges, and their testimony would have established an exact fulfillment of ancient Messianic prophecy in His birth, life, arrest and trial.

The only possible verdict they could have legally rendered would have been "Not Guilty!"

When the Jewish Sanhedrin had condemned Christ to death upon the charge of blasphemy, why did they not lead Him away to execution, and stone Him to death, as their law required?

The Sanhedrin had jurisdiction to arrest and try Jesus on the charge of blasphemy, a religious offense. It also had power to pass the death sentence, but before a death sentence could be carried out the case had to be reviewed or retried by Roman authorities.

At the beginning of the trial before the Sanhedrin Jesus was charged with sedition which was soon abandoned. The trial proceeded on the charge of blasphemy. Now, before Pilate, blasphemy was dropped and a third charge was made: high treason.

The Sanhedrin had little confidence that their so-called trial on blasphemy would be affirmed by one who administered the great

and highly developed system of Roman justice. To be certain that Jesus would be done away with, they substituted the charge of high treason against Caesar, the most serious crime known to the Roman law and one over which the Romans had exclusive jurisdiction.

This meant a new trial on a wholly new issue.

A single verse in St. Luke contains the indictment: "We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ a King."

If Jesus claimed to be an earthly king it was obvious that His claim amounted to high treason. If Jesus claimed to be king of a religious realm this was also treason because it was a menace to the religion and laws of Rome.

**T**HE JEWS had not intended to get involved in all this Roman law and thus lose jurisdiction over their prize prisoner. They had hoped to secure a summary endorsement of their own judgment without a new trial by the governor. When the prisoner was first brought before Pilate, Pilate asked: "What accusation bring ye against this man?" to which the evasive answer was given: "If He were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered Him up to thee." Pilate did not take the hint.

The substance of Pilate's reply

to the Jews was this: I have asked for a specific charge against the man. You have given me an equivocal answer. I infer the crime is against your own laws. If so, you try Him. I do not wish to meddle.

The Jews, thus thwarted, formulated the new charge of treason. Pilate beckoned Jesus into the palace where the trial took place. Pilate asked: "Art thou King of the Jews?"

"Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?"

Pilate did not clarify his question, so Jesus gave a true answer to both of its possible meanings.

He replied: "My kingdom is not of this world: if My kingdom were of this world, then would My servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is My kingdom not from hence."

Pilate regarded Jesus as an amiable enthusiast, a harmless religious fanatic, from whom Caesar had nothing to fear. He went to the rabble and pronounced a verdict of "not guilty:" "I find in Him no fault at all."

Pilate had tried and acquitted Jesus. This was a proper trial in conformity with the Roman law.

But instead of setting Him free we know the familiar story of His release to the Jews who crucified Him. This, in spite of one illegal trial and a second legal trial in which he was found innocent!

## USSR-RED CHINA FRICTION A MYTH

FOR SOME TIME the Moscow-New York City axis has been planning a new "posture"—to try to make it appear that the butchers of the Kremlin are really fair-haired boys, who will save the world from the Red horrors of Communist China. Apparently, the New York City bankers are particularly eager to perform this trick—a considerable feat of legerdemain—so that they will be able to loan vast sums of money to Red Russia.

This is phony propaganda. Red Russia and Red China will work together against the free world, even if it requires the "big lie," that the USSR and Red China are rivals for power in the communist world, and that Khrushchev will join the West in an effort to stop Mao Tse-tung. If the governments of the free world fall for this hoary trick, there is little hope for *any* intelligent action from them.

In Moscow, on February 13, according to the *New York Times*, the USSR and Communist China celebrated the tenth anniversary of their mutual defense alliance with protestations of "unbreakable unity" and the impossibility of friction

between them. Soviet newspapers displayed a determined effort to give the lie to speculation among Western diplomats that such friction did exist. *Tass*, in a dispatch from Peiping, told of similar celebrations in the Chinese capital.

In the English magazine, *Candour*, A. K. Chesterton quotes from *U. S. News and World Report* (June 15, 1959) in which China is described as a land still 95 per cent primitive. The reporter, Louis Wiznitzer, was asked if China would be a dangerous enemy in case of war. He replied that China, without Russia, is no adversary. In a world war, he said, China's power is non-existent. Chesterton sees the effort to build the myth of a dangerous China and a friendly, protective USSR as merely "an inspired method of ensuring that billions upon billions of dollars find their way to bolster up the infernal Soviet tyranny." More than that, since the USSR is helping China in its efforts to join the "nuclear club" by late 1961 or early 1962, some of the money that Khrushchev gets will go toward this very project.

# THE DUPLESSIS LEGACY

***On September 7, 1959, Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec Province, died. Mr. Duplessis had been Premier from 1936 to 1939 and from 1944 until his death.***

**by Pat Walsh**

**P**REMIER DUPLESSIS has been removed from the Quebec political scene. Whatever his foes may have said of him, there was general agreement that he loved his province and its people, and gave himself unstintingly in the public service. It is significant that the only group of people who did not mourn his loss should be the communists.

Shortly after Premier Duplessis' National Union Party took power in 1937, he submitted an anti-communist legislative measure known as the Padlock Act. It had been suggested by the late Cardinal J. M. R. Villeneuve, the Archbishop of Quebec. The Provincial Legislature passed it unanimously, the Liberal opposition voting with the National Union Party. The act was enforced by a Provincial Police anti-subversive squad.

Premier Duplessis strongly advocated that subversive and godless ideas should not circulate. His Padlock Act empowered the attorney-general to order any premises padlocked for one year if it were used to issue communist propagan-

da. As Premier Duplessis was also the Attorney-General, such padlocking was carried out under his personal orders after the anti-subversive squad had submitted evidence gathered in raids. All of the communist newspapers published at one time in Montreal were driven out of Quebec and had to be published in other parts of Canada. By 1939 the Communist Party in Quebec had been dealt a death blow.

However, in 1939, a few weeks after the outbreak of World War II, the Federal Liberals joined forces with the provincial Liberal opposition party and defeated Duplessis' National Union government. When the Soviet Union was attacked by Nazi Germany in 1941, the communists jumped on the "win - the - war" bandwagon and persuaded the Quebec Liberals to suspend the Padlock Act. From 1941 to 1944 the anti-subversive squad was abolished and the act was suspended. Communist newspapers were once again published in Quebec Province. With the rapid industrialization of the war

industry, the Reds were able to infiltrate Montreal trade-unions.

**F**RED ROSE, in 1942, was elected the first communist member of Parliament. He masterminded the Soviet espionage ring which Igor Gouzenko exposed in 1946. It is significant that many of the other Soviet spies implicated in the Gouzenko revelations came from Red "study" groups that sprang up after the Padlock Act was suspended. Once more, traditionally conservative and Catholic Quebec witnessed the cancerous growth of communism in its midst.

Indignant, Quebec revolted at the Liberals' *laissez-faire* policy towards the communist menace. By 1944, the strategy of Browderism within the Canadian Communist Party (now the Labour-Progressive Party or LPP) had made such headway that the communists were campaigning for a Liberal-Communist government in Ottawa and in Quebec. The Quebec electorate in 1944 expressed their repugnance by giving the National Union Party an overwhelming victory and Premier Duplessis was once more Prime-Minister of Quebec Province. His first act was to re-establish the anti-subversive squad and to declare in action the Padlock Act. From 1944 to 1957 the communists were subjected to strong measures and once again their propaganda had to be published outside of Quebec Province.

The Liberals spark-plugged a communist campaign to have this act declared invalid and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada. Many Liberal leaders had accepted communist support in the 1941-1944 period and were embarrassed when their names were found among the lists of fellow-travellers turned up by the raiding anti-subversive squad. In early 1957 the Supreme Court of Canada, with one dissenting vote (Judge R. Taschereau) declared the Padlock Act invalid. The United States Supreme Court paralleled this pro-communist decision in its action on many similar legislative acts.

Premier Duplessis never had any illusions about communism. He knew that this Moscow directed conspiracy was a threat to the Free World. He yielded not one inch to the Red masters of intrigue or their pink fellow-travelers. A few weeks prior to his death he was on record opposing the wishful thinking that has accepted the Kremlin's so-called peaceful co-existence line.

The campaign of villification by the Reds and their Socialist and Liberal fellow-travelers against Premier Duplessis over a 20-year period was the best compliment he ever received. His incomparable fighting spirit against communism will long inspire militant Canadian anti-communists.



# This Is What They Said

● Exclude religion from education and you have no foundation upon which to build moral character.—CHARLES W. ELIOT.

● According to the Department of Commerce the total debts of all the people, business and government bodies in the United States rose about \$34 billion last year to a record high of \$770 billion.

—*Los Angeles Herald & Express*, September 15, 1959.

● The test of a man's worth to his community is the service he renders to it.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

● Would it not be considerable moral and spiritual gain if we became again a nation of men walking erect, trusting in God and in individual effort, instead of drifting further and further into the status of tax-paying slaves, crawling on our knees and begging for handouts from the federal feed trough?—*Knoxville News-Sentinel*, October 31, 1959.

● Korean Christians have come to realize that their own liberty and the security of their homeland has been undermined by the World Council of Churches and its program of peaceful coexistence with the Reds.—*International Council of Churches*, November 10, 1959.

● It is not the first time in recorded history that a group of men have stolen the livery of the Church to do the work of the devil.

ALFRED E. SMITH, January 26, 1936.

● The choice we face in this country is judicial limitation or judicial tyranny.—SENATOR STROM THURMOND, South Carolina.

● In the moral language, Communism is intrinsically evil. It is evil because it submerges and destroys personality to the status of an anthill.

—BISHOP FULTON SHEEN.

● A large number of Russian-born doctors dominate our Public Health Service.—CONGRESSMAN HOFFMAN of Michigan.

● I am convinced that Christians, both Protestant and Catholic, must

unite if we are to save the world from moral and spiritual decay, which is always the prelude to material destruction.

—CARDINAL RICHARD J. CUSHING.

● If our representatives only made mistakes, they would sometimes make one in our favor.—JAMES V. FORRESTAL.

● The United Nations is in reality the Fifth Internationale set up specifically to destroy the United States.—A former Soviet Intelligence Officer.

● We remain atheists. We will do our best to liberate a certain portion of the people from the charm of religious opium that still exists.  
—NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, September, 1955.

● All history is a record of the power of minorities, even of minorities of one.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

● For by thy sorceries were all nations deceived.—Revelations 18:23.

● At no time in our history has our Christian heritage been challenged more than in this century. Our nation was founded on Christian principles by Christian people seeking a place so that their freedoms and individual liberties under God would not be compromised.

—CONGRESSMAN DALE ALFORD of Little Rock, Arkansas.

● Sex crimes and obscene and vulgar literature often go hand in hand.—J. EDGAR HOOVER.

● The international government of the United Nations, stripped of its legal trimming . . . is really the international government of the United States and the Soviet Union acting in unison.—From *Commentary*, the American Jewish Committee's official magazine, November, 1958, page 376.

● Why should all contributions to the United Jewish Appeal be tax-deductible when so large a proportion of them flow directly or indirectly into the hands of a foreign government which openly engages in propaganda attempting to influence the policy of the United States government? It seems to me that, unless the United Jewish Appeal changes its policy of mingling all contributions, it will sooner or later lose its tax-exempt status, as indeed, in my judgment, it should.—JAMES P. WARBURG, member of Kuhn Loeb & Co., in an address reported November 28, 1959, in *The New York Times*.

# Labor's Money Overshadows Presidential Election

Will this be the unions' year?

by Politicus

**O**RGANIZED LABOR took a bad licking in the passage of the Griffin-Landrum Bill last August but now it is getting set for a new fight. This time the fight will be political. The 14 million men and women who belong to the AFL-CIO are determined that 1960 will be their year. They are prepared to spend upwards of five million dollars rewarding "labor's friends" and punishing "labor's enemies." The Teamster's Union, which is running its own political show this year, is ready to spend five million more.

The injection of such a stream of trade union money into the contest is certain to have serious political results.

The spearhead of labor's 1960 drive is the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, popularly known as COPE. Heading this Committee is a politics-wise Pennsylvanian, James McDevitt, who will know where to spend labor's millions where they will bring maximum results.

COPE's campaign, as in previous years, will emphasize the trade

union blacklist of Senators and Congressmen who have defied the labor lobby in their votes in Congress. The Legislative Agents of the AFL-CIO, headed by former Milwaukee Socialist, Andrew J. Biemiller, keep accurate score, during the Congressional session, on the votes of every member on legislation in which trade unionism is interested. Those on this list will find union money flowing into their state or district this year to defeat them. Those who have pleased the unions, if hard-pressed, will find union money being shrewdly spent to defeat their opponents.

Samuel Gompers originated the "reward our friends, punish our enemies" policy a half century ago but in his time union treasuries were too slender to finance district-by-district campaigns. The AFL headquarters at Washington and the state federations of labor could do little more than issue publicity pronouncements to the press and to send the blacklisted names to the various local unions.

But the lush years of closed shop

unionism which AFL-CIO have enjoyed since the passage of the Wagner Act have changed all that. Today, the trade union treasuries are overflowing with money. Estimates of surplus funds currently in international and local union treasuries range from \$500 million to as high as \$2 billion. Within the spending limits set by the law, this money is available to finance an immense national vote-influencing operation.

COPE put on its first full-dress performance in 1956 when the AFL-CIO endorsed Adlai E. Stevenson. Although they were on the losing side, the trade union leaders opened their treasuries liberally to defeat the Republicans. According to the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, the total labor contribution, 99 per cent of which went to the Democratic Party or individual Democratic candidates, was \$2,987,072 of which \$2,156,728 was contributed by 17 national trade union bodies. Only eight Republican House candidates received labor's help, with total aid of only \$3,925.

If labor's efforts were unfruitful in 1956, the Congressional election of 1958 saw trade unionism breaking through to a string of sensational victories. While the total labor spending in 1958 was disguised by many duplicating labor

projects, it is probable that labor overtopped the 1956 figure. COPE, in its report to the Clerk of the House, accounted for a total of \$716,313. But there are convincing indications that the labor 1958 outlay was nearer \$5 million.

Large separate amounts were spent by the unions in combatting "Right to Work" amendments in the various States. In California, for instance, where the ill-starred Gubernatorial candidacy of William F. Knowland was tied in closely with the fortunes of the "Right to Work" Amendment, the California unions spent approximately \$1,900,000 defeating the Amendment. This amount was not included in the COPE total. Similar separate anti-"Right to Work" campaigns were conducted in other states.

The unions also found other ways of aiding favored candidates which remained unreported in the financial total. In Michigan, for example, Walter Reuther's UAW supplied 4,000 UAW members for a full day's work for the Democratic ticket during the campaign in Detroit alone. This supply of union-paid manpower had an important part in defeating Republican Senator Charles E. Potter. In many other states, similar procedure was followed.

The only Republican who received aid from COPE in 1958 was the late Senator William

Langer of North Dakota.

All indications point to 1960 as the year when the unions will make their greatest political effort. In 1958, it is alleged, the political spendings of the unions exceeded the expenditures of the official Republican and Democratic Campaign committees. We may expect a similar experience in 1960.

Already the boastful James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, has publicly declared that the unions will "do all in their power" to defeat the 229 House members who voted for the Griffin-Landrum Bill in 1959.

As a practical matter, COPE will not diffuse its resources thinly over the whole list of unapproved Washington legislators. It will pinpoint its activities in a selected number of key contests, much as it did in 1958. Labor victory in these strategic districts or states, it is believed, will throw a shadow of fear over all other anti-union or fence-straddling candidates.

Accordingly, a list of Senators who will be special targets of organized labor in 1960 has already been published. The list includes: Democrats—Willis Robertson of Virginia and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina; Republicans—Carl Curtis of Nebraska, Thomas Martin of Iowa, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Leverett Saltonstall

of Massachusetts and Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas.

To this list will almost certainly be added Republicans Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho.

An especial target of the unions will be Senator Carl Curtis of Nebraska, who—as a member of the McClellan Committee—incurred the enmity of Walter Reuther by demanding that he be investigated by the Committee as searchingly as Jimmie Hoffa.

Ostensibly, the unions are circumscribed in their spendings by the Taft-Hartley Act clause forbidding the spending of union dues to influence an election. COPE evades this restriction (1) by circulating voluntary political contribution lists among the unions which carry a suggestion of reprisals, if refused: (2) by the imposition of political assessments by internationals or local unions: (3) by classifying a large part of the actual political activity as "union education" which is eligible for dues money. The political work of the unions is conducted with expert use of all the latest public relations gadgetry of Madison Avenue. It is a streamlined, professional operation.

**P**ARALLELING the activities of the well-heeled COPE, Jimmie Hoffa's Teamsters will put on a political drive of their own which

may overshadow the main attraction. Hoffa, who, with all his faults, is a doer, announced after the passage of the Griffin-Landrum Bill that the Teamsters will allocate \$5 million in 1960 to maintain a "National Legislative and Political Action Department." The work will probably be under the direction of Harold J. Gibbons, former Socialist, who is Hoffa's one-man brain trust. Gibbons has already set up a pilot political project for the Teamsters in St. Louis with an organization of political stewards in each local who follow up the political activities of every individual member. In many local situations in 1960, Teamster action is likely to be more effective than that of COPE.

Other powerful trade unions which are outside the AFL-CIO, the United Mine Workers, Harry Bridges' International Union of

Longshoremen and Warehousemen, the independent railway brotherhoods, etc., will also mount well supported political activities this year in the states where they enjoy large membership.

Barring another landslide, similar to the Eisenhower victory of 1956, the unions will undoubtedly hold the balance of power position in many Senatorial and Congressional races this year. They will play a part in the Presidential nominations and election. With their almost unlimited sources of income and with their huge trade union officialdom available for diversion to political functions, they represent a formidable political machine. Even partial success in delivering the wage-earner vote will influence the outcome both nationally and locally.

Unless the opposition is equally alert, this may be labor's year.

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### *Wise Words by A. Lincoln*

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The following quotations from President Abraham Lincoln are taken from a newsletter circulated by Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill.):

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

"You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.

"You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

"You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.

"You cannot help the poor man by destroying the rich.

"You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

"You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.

"You cannot establish security on borrowed money.

"You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.

"You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

# POTOMAC NEWSHEN

*Pygmalion's fair lady and a nabob in the buff  
contrive a ritual for the nation's press*

by Harold Helfer

SOME YEARS AGO, a conservative middle-aged gentleman named John Quincy Adams made it a habit early nearly every summer morning to take a dip in an out-of-the-way turn of the Potomac. River bank shrubbery hid his nudity and, anyhow, this early, not too many folk in Washington, D.C., were up and around. Or so he had always assumed as he lolled in river water still cool from the night.

One morning, though, when he waded out to his dressing place, there upon his pile of clothing perched a piquant lady of wide acquaintance.

"Anne Royall!", he gasped.

She smiled enthusiastically. "And just what do you have to say about money and banking, Mr. President?"

He did not hear her. He had belly-busted back into the Potomac.

"Go away," he spat.

She would not. She pelted him with money questions. Banking happened to be the nation's hottest

issue. Arguing it had split parties and cracker-barrels into smithereens. The upset states did not know President Adams' stand, for he refused to commit himself.

Adams, however, knew Anne Royall. He could sit in water up to his neck and ignore her but silence never stalled her, it spurred her. There was only one way to pacify his inquisitor. He sought deeper waters—and gathered his thoughts.

The first Presidential press conference resulted, for Anne Royall was no mere busybody. She was America's first important newspaper woman. She was to know 14 presidents, from Washington to Pierce and she would interview virtually every world leader of her time.

Born June 11, 1769, she had spent her childhood in Pennsylvania and Virginia when that was still frontier country. Indian raids were the commonest custom. She recollected one woman who, despite an alarm that the savages were only

three warpaths away, refused to flee until she'd finished dusting her furniture. "I wasn't about to go off leaving the house at it 'twas," the pioneer homemaker shrugged.

Anne's father was William Newport. He succumbed to a savage's hatchet and Mrs. Newport had to take a position as a washerwoman and maid to Captain William Royall of Sweet Springs Mountain, Virginia. Hard labor it was, but it provided a roof for herself and daughter Anne, now 16.

Captain Royall was rather a radical. One of Sweet Springs biggest landowners, during the Revolutionary War Royall, all of 27, personally raised and financed Virginia's first company of militia, leading them in many a daring raid. Later, he became an aide to General Lafayette.

At home, Royall refused to submit to fencing in his livestock. So he let them roam at will. At a time when slavery was such an accepted institution that nobody else in Sweet Springs gave it a second thought, William Royall set his darkies free.

A bookish man, Royall had filled his mansion house with a massive library—every imaginable sort of philosophic treatise, for the most part, "radical." But he found his thoughts fixing frequently on the interesting little girl who seemed to take forever dusting his library. Anne, in her teens, was dark and

slender and everyone thought her most attractive; but what fascinated Royall was Anne's mind. Though untutored, she was insatiably curious. He quickly taught her how to read and write and, because the excitement within her was the desire to learn, soon both of them were arguing Voltaire . . . Paine . . . Jefferson.

The illiterate maid matured into a learned, charming woman of Virginia, a state noted even then for its enchantresses. Anne was, of course, Galatea to Royall's Pygmalion. It is not known just when Royall professed his love to his conception of himself molded into the character of the perfect woman. It took him nearly a decade, though, to transform her from a fellow intellect into a wife.

THE DOGWOOD was in bloom and "I was out sowing seeds" (Anne would recall in one of her few placid moments in later years) when a messenger came to the field from Captain Royall with a saddle-horse for her to "go and get married." Shy, terrified bachelor's proposal that it was, the two were wed that very afternoon in 1797.

Captain Royall was 47, Anne 28, but their marriage was happy and endured for 16 years, until his death. The Captain's widow should have been one of the richest women of her day. But the Royall in-laws, FFV's to the minutest vein, had



never been able to imagine Miss Anne as real Royall. In court, they ruthlessly challenged the Captain's will, which had bequeathed Anne everything.

To exist, while the matter was settled, Anne sold what property the Captain had actually put in her name. At loose ends, with no mentor-h u s b a n d, no co-intellect with whom to joust, Anne took to traveling the country, always in elegant style, with three darkies and a courier composing her retinue. She assumed the court would grant her at least part of the Royall wealth. It did not. The fact that she did not deign to put in an appearance when the court took up the Royall claim helped her widow's plea little. She was reduced, financially, to churchmouse circumstances. But this Galatea did not crumble under the hammer of mean reality. Tough of mind as ever, the widow Royall begged her way aboard a coach for Washington, intending to apply for the widow's war pension due her. She knew it would be but a pittance, but, middle-aged, trained to do nothing practical, what else could she possibly do but learn to live on a widow's mite?

It was not to be. Before Anne Royall could draw her pension she'd have to produce documents establishing Captain Royall's Revolutionary War service, that she was his legal widow, and all the rest of

it. All Virginia's military records were kept in Richmond but had been destroyed in a great fire, naturally, before Anne Royall could make use of them. In lieu of documents, she would have to support her claims with affidavits. Determining what was and what was not an acceptable affidavit meant spools of red tape. Meanwhile, lacking even a widow's mite, Anne took to begging.

She also jotted down some observations she'd made while traveling over the country in her coach with her retinue—to her delighted surprise, a publisher printed them. They quickly attracted attention.

**M**OST FEMININE WRITING in those days was saccharine. Anne Royall was a realist. She happened to like tough-fibered, smoky Pittsburgh. Genteel Philadelphia she termed contemptuously a "den of British Tories and Sunday Schoolism." Baltimore was "proud and ignorant." In slave-saturated Louisiana she had found families rearing their children "not to industry, but to high notions." As happened to John Gunther in our own day, violent local reaction met such unyielding criticism. But Royall was read, quoted and remembered.

She took up chatting with madmen in asylums, would drop everything to smoke a peace pipe with a touring Indian chief; on a steam-

er trip examined the boilers and then wrote a blast. On occasion, she'd drop into a bar room for a look, a sniff and a column.

Whatever their reaction, Royall's readers always found her interesting. Though her prejudices and her bias were always obvious, and her style veered occasionally into flamboyance, a steel thread of pure honesty ran through all of it. She and Dolly Madison were good friends, yet this is Royall's published opinion: "Her face is not handsome nor does it appear to have been so. It is suffused with a slight tinge of red and rather wide in the middle. But her power to please . . . the irresistible grace of her every movement . . . sheds charm over all she says and does. . . ."

Eventually, she converted her travels into a book, turned her effervescent view of romance into a novel, and in December, 1831, when she was almost 63, and still waiting patiently for her pension, having nothing else to do, Anne Royall started a newspaper. Called *Paul Pry*, its victims were passers-by on the straight-and-narrow.

"Let all pious Generals, Colonels and Commanders of our army and navy who make war upon old women beware," Royall rumbled. "Let all pious young ladies who hawk pious tracts into young gentlemen's rooms beware. . . ."

Hypocrites of any ilk enraged

her; those of a religious warp she called Hallelujah Holdforths. One of Washington's leading citizens, a gentleman who always occupied the most righteous pew in church, *Paul Pry* called Holy Willy and accused him of fathering an illegitimate child.

Such self-appointed forthrightness toward any wrong that needed righting, to Editor Royall's thinking, got her arrested eventually as a "common scold." Having had to live all these years with the lesson learnt from non-attendance at court, this time she put in an appearance—to be judged guilty and be sentenced to the ducking stool. Because of her age, she was let off with a fine.

**L**OATHED THOUGH she may have been by her victims, Anne Royall's friends, the celebrated, the influential—among whom were such disparate personalities as Secretary of War John Eaton and Showman P. T. Barnum—doted upon her spunk and individuality, happily aware, as she herself published abroad, that Anne Royall seldom went after the "private man." "Public men," she said, "are fair game."

No other columnist since has cowed official Washington quite as she did, probably because she was the first of the Cassandras and her victims did not yet know how to haul up their defenses.

"Congressmen call on me," she declared imperiously. "They do not dare do otherwise. I made them—every devil of them. You see how I look, ragged and poor, but thank God I am saucy and independent. . . ."

An original, if exhausting method, all this, of getting one's widow's mite—for the Royall pension was finally granted, 24 years after she first petitioned. In that quarter of a century wait, she had established herself as indomitable a journalist as this country ever has had. At 85, the year death silenced her, she had subtly seen to it that President Pierce should know she wished to interview him. As had all his predecessors, Pierce issued Anne Royall a personal invitation to come to the White House and chat.

She died October 1, 1854, worth 31 cents. To American journalism, however, she left an incalculable

legacy: the worth of the woman's point-of-view in reporting not merely crusty catered affairs, but national affairs, too. In publishing an Anne Royall, shrewd editors had a columnist whose comment to both sexes was red-blooded and individual, a writer whose weapons, whether sledge hammer or stiletto, were at once mesmerizingly feminine.

When Anne Royall used her knowledge of his swimming habits to force John Quincy Adams to discuss the banking question, she not only broke the precedent *against* Presidents talking with the press, but established the precedent that a President owes his nation's press frequent interviews. Today, at all Presidential press conferences she is quoted, for when Anne Royall was satisfied that she had got a column out of Adams, she hopped off his clothes and chanted (the first reporter ever to do so):

"Thank you, Mr. President!"

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# IRON LUNG MOTHER

From the “crumbs of life” she  
fashioned a substantial loaf

by **Frances L. Fox**

“**N**OBODY knows what’s ahead for you—maybe a wheel chair, maybe not, but one thing you’ll have to face is this, Jane. From now on all you’ll have are the crumbs of life. Crumbs and your three beautiful children. That’s your deal.”

The attractive 26-year-old woman inside the iron lung wept bitterly at the doctor’s words and her own grim future.

Contrary to this prediction made over ten years ago, she has created a fine home for her children, faced her troubles with a high humor and through her own great gift of life has been able to give of her strength and joy to others.

Since August, 1954, Jane Needham has been running a lively household of three children from her metal cylinder with the aid of round-the-clock nurses. Her ability to see the brightest side of every incident that comes along makes her life neither sad or dull. One may find her tutoring her three

children, Ann aged 15, tall and willowy, Susan aged 14, vivacious and gay, or Craig, aged 13, self-reliant, friendly and the typical teen-ager; dictating correspondence, directing preparation of dinner or viewing a TV show. She plans all the meals for her children, herself and the nurse on duty. Once a week she orders her groceries by telephone, a light headset propped above her head.

Jane Boyle, brilliant and photogenic daughter of a prominent Tucson attorney, was born in Douglas, Arizona, in 1921. Her mother was Norwegian, her father Irish, and she inherited the charm, wit and beauty of both nationalities.

She graduated from the University of Arizona at 19 and, for 18 months, was a fashion model in New York City. Then she decided to return to Tucson, where she became a secretary at the Davis-Monthon Air Force Base.

At the base, she met handsome

Jim Needham, lieutenant flyer. He was transferred to another Air Base but upon his return a year later he rushed Jane to the altar so fast she forgot to cancel a date with an Air Force Colonel. The very afternoon of her wedding when the Colonel called to remind her of the date she replied, "I can't meet you at six; I'm being married at five."

Jane and Jim's marriage was a good one, blessed with three children. After Jim's discharge from the service, he worked in San Francisco with his father in the brokerage business. Jane felt very pleased with life, with her husband, children, new home and all her new friends.

**T**HEN CAME a vacation at Lake Tahoe, California. About the third day of the vacation, Jane became aware of deep pain in her neck, shoulder and chest. At first she thought it was the result of too much paddling in a kyack. When the pain became unbearable, a doctor was called and he ordered her home immediately. Back home in Palo Alto, the family doctor diagnosed her illness as bulbar polio and Jane was rushed to the Children's Hospital in San Francisco and placed in an iron lung.

The doctors and nurses fought desperately for her life. The day finally came when she was pronounced noncontagious and trans-

ferred from the small isolation room to a large cheerful post-polio convalescent ward.

Dr. Shaw gave the dreadful verdict of Jane's illness to her husband, Jim. Looking out the window the doctor said, "Jane will never get any better. Her motor nerves were not only injured; they were completely destroyed. It would be a blessing if she would die tonight."

Jane was told nothing of her doom, her permanent paralysis, the first year of her hospitalization. She felt it would take a long time to recover but eventually she would make the grade. Several of the polio patients as ill as she had been in the first stages recovered partially and were released from the hospital.

In 1950, Jane was transferred from the Children's Hospital in San Francisco to the Santa Clara County Hospital in San Jose. As her physical condition was hopeless and her family could not afford to support her completely, she became a charge on the county of her residence, which necessitated this transfer. The cost of caring for iron-lung patients is colossal and beyond the means of any except the wealthiest families.

Jane found the atmosphere of the hospital friendly and informal. The polio building was separate from the main hospital surrounded by a grove of pine trees. Her room

was on the ground floor with wide French doors opening onto the terrace, making it easy for her lung to be wheeled out into the sunshine and fresh air.

IT WAS HERE that she started on the road to peace of mind and happiness. She had accepted permanent paralysis. She realized that even in her helplessness she had something to give—her tremendous sense of humor, courage and cheerfulness. This state of mind was not achieved alone but through the help of four wonderful priests, who, through frequent visits, gave her insight into a real spiritual life. Jane had always been a good practicing Catholic but when she prayed it seemed it was to a far-off God, but here in the County Hospital she became aware of the nearness of His presence. Her four priests, Father Carolan, hospital chaplain, Father Poole and Father Lester from Alma College above Los Gatos and Father Ryan, gave her inspiration and guidance. Although just one is now in San Jose all of them still keep closely in touch with her.

At first Jim was very attentive but as the weeks became months, then years, more and more time elapsed between his visits. The children hardly came to see her. Soon it reached the point where Jane and Jim continually quarrelled—mostly about the children.

Jim wanted a divorce and custody of the children. He argued since Jane could never leave the hospital she was unable to take care of them. The doctors also insisted permanent hospitalization was her only hope of survival.

With this tremendous challenge facing her, Jane had to get out of the hospital and prove them wrong. Surely a mother in an iron lung was better than no mother at all. She was the mother of these children and she was going to fight for them!

Fortunately for Jane, Jim fell completely in love with another woman, whom he wished to marry immediately. Jane used his anxiety for freedom as a bargaining lever—a divorce for custody of the children, to which he agreed.

Her next campaign was to gain permission to leave the hospital and establish her own home for herself and three children.

Through the persistent efforts of her family and friends over a period of several years she was finally allowed to come home after five years in the hospital.

The turning point of her battle was when Father Lester enlisted the aid of Dr. Holbert, polio victim of Santa Cruz, California, in the early summer of 1954. Despite his paralysis he carried on a medical practice with the help of one male attendant, made diagnoses, read X-ray plates and helped his wife

bring up the children. He could frog-breathe. (By gulping, air is trapped in the mouth and throat and then forced through the voice box by a pushing action of the tongue. After ten or twelve gulps there is enough air in the lung for one breath and air is expelled.) Dr. Holbert was out of the lung during the day but at night returned to it. He felt so strongly about Jane's plea to leave the hospital that he was driven to San Jose in a truck sitting in his wheel chair, frog-breathing during the 45 mile drive each way.

He arrived in the middle of a special meeting held on Jane's behalf, and he testified, "This girl wants her children. It's a risk to leave the hospital but as a mother it is a risk she must take. I left the hospital and it turned out well for me. I am certain it will turn out well for her."

After this appeal, the hospital authorities allowed Jane to establish her own home. In August, 1954, she began another new life for herself, as head of a household.

**T**HREE DAYS after her hospital release, a private hearing was held in her living room, and the Judge granted her a divorce and custody of the children.

At first her children were unwilling to live with her, but she overcame their hostility despite her handicaps. Before a year passed

they demanded to be left with her.

Jane said, "At first there were many problems. The children had been shifted around from one household to another and told what to do by so many people, I had to establish my authority."

Her father bought Jane a lovely seven-room house, close to schools, church and a good shopping center.

There is an emergency generator in the house in case of power shortage. Jane explained, "You can have some hair-raising experiences in an iron lung especially during a storm when the electric power seems about to fail." At such times the San Jose Fire Department stands by. Throughout the years, hardly a day goes by that Captain Moody or one of the other firemen doesn't stop by to check the lung and apparatus.

The children's friends are invited to the house. Sometimes when Ann and Sue turn on the record player and dance with their guests, Jane has her iron lung pulled into the living room to watch them.

"The only times the rock 'n' roll records bother me is when the youngsters lean on the lung and beat time on it with their fists as if it were a bongo drum," Jane said humorously. She added, "I'm always home and the children can talk over their problems with me. My helplessness makes them more self-reliant and more and more

they are taking over my care."

Weekends, Ann and Sue take over the three to eleven shifts. They alternate being in charge of the Saturday and Sunday periods. Each girl does everything during the eight hours including the preparation of the evening meal.

Craig once remarked to his mother, "Mother, you are one of the most modern women in America with your space suit."

**I**N ADDITION to running her home, this remarkable woman has written a book, *Looking Up, as told to Rosemary Taylor*. With the encouragement of her many friends and with a need of educating her three children—she spent every spare minute on the book.

Jane assembled in her mind her characters and situations and thought out very carefully the individual stories and how she wanted to present them. Then she mentally typed them off on an imaginary typewriter.

"It's strange but I can see the words after my fingers press the imaginary keys," Jane said.

Each day Alice Gallagher came

with her typewriter and Jane "read" the pages off to her who in turn typed them on a real machine.

Rosemary Taylor, author of *Chicken Every Sunday*, came up from Tucson and spent several weeks rearranging, cutting and editing the book. It came off the press in February, 1959, and is in its second printing.

Frankie Laine, the singer, bought the first one hundred copies off the press to distribute to polio rehabilitation centers. This book is written in a gay, lighthearted, inspiring style telling how Jane runs a household, raises her children, participates in the life about her and looks up to God for strength and guidance.

When you first go into Jane's room, you are very conscious of that huge iron lung and the noise of the bellows below it. Then you look at the beautiful, mature face with sparkling blue eyes and you forget all about the machine. Her optimistic philosophy and great love of life make you see how wonderfully she has succeeded in spite of all obstacles.

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# BUT JUDGE, I'M SICK

*Illness therapy vs. punishment for crime*

**by Judge Robert Gardner**

A YOUNG MAN appeared before me recently on a burglary charge. As a matter of fact, he had committed a series of burglaries. He also had a long history of antisocial behavior. His family could not understand why he continued to conduct himself in this deplorable manner. When he appeared for sentencing, he and his family were firm in their belief that he should not be punished but that he should be hospitalized. "John isn't a criminal," they said. "He is sick."

True, he was sick. He was not insane, but his history showed that he had been morally, socially and ethically ill since childhood. Unfortunately, this is true of the vast majority of people who come before the courts charged with crime. It is true of narcotics addicts and alcoholics. They were sick long before they took their first fix or their first drink. The "H" and the booze are merely current physical manifestations of an inner social illness which probably existed since early childhood.

An unanswered question regarding this problem remains: are we approaching the solution to this problem from a realistic standpoint? Is the "illness therapy" approach the answer? Is not the old and basic "cause and effect" concept of punishment for crime more realistic? In this suggestion I realize that I am countering the modern trend in the correction field.

I realize that I am speaking as a judge and as a lawyer, not as a psychiatrist. But law is based on human experience, on trial and error. Thereafter, it must stand the test of time. Long ago the law decided that everyone was responsible for his actions except those persons who are so mentally deranged or mentally deficient that they do not know the difference between right and wrong. A person who has the mental ability to know that he is doing wrong is liable in the eyes of the law. Although this rule is under constant attack as being archaic and outmoded, it so far has successfully withstood the ravages of time.

MANY PERSONS, who do not come within this definition of criminal irresponsibility, suffer from varying degrees of mental illness and personality disturbances. These comprise the vast majority of criminal cases; they come within dozens of psychiatric classifications—psychoneurotic disorders, personality pattern disorders, inadequate personalities, sociopathic personality disturbances, etc. But none are insane by legal standards. In order to classify as one not legally responsible for his actions, a person must suffer from a diagnosable condition stemming from one of three basic situations:

(1) A disorder caused by, or associated with, actual impairment of brain tissue function. Examples are actual physical brain damage, senility, etc.

(2) Mental deficiency, by which is meant a defect of intelligence existing since birth. These are idiots, imbeciles and morons.

(3) Psychotic disorders. These include personality disintegration and failure correctly to evaluate external reality. They are classified further by such terms as manic-depressive, schizophrenic reaction, paranoid, etc.

Beyond these fields where the individual is not responsible for his acts is the area where the individual is not normal by ordinary standards but is a person who, the law says, must accept the respon-

sibility for his conduct. In my few years on the fringe of psychiatric terminology, I have seen the nomenclature change from psychopathic personality to sociopathic behavior problems to sociopathic personality disturbances to emotionally unstable personalities. I have listened to testimony, such as:

chronically antisocial individuals who are always in trouble, profiting neither from experience nor punishment, and maintaining no real loyalties to any person, group or code.

Ill primarily in terms of society and of conformity with the prevailing cultural milieu.

Characterized by developmental defects or pathological trends in the personality structure, with minimal subjective anxiety, and little or no sense of distress.

More or less cardinal personality types which can rarely, if ever, be altered in their inherent structures by any form of therapy. Their functioning may be improved by prolonged therapy, but basic changes seldom accomplished.

One doctor in my court reduced it to the language which I, and other laymen, could understand. He described these individuals as

Those who want what they want when they want it, and will get it regardless of consequences, either to themselves or to others, and do not learn from experience.

The present trend is to set up a program for the individual

designed to reorient the particular offender within society, and to negate the factors which resulted in his anti-social behavior . . . a process by which society attempts to relate itself to the individual violator in a constructive and helpful manner . . . a positive correctional social reaction to a negative individual action.

This is a commendable ambition. But what are the results? Statistics indicate that crime and delinquency are increasing at a rate greater than population. On the basis of results, some doubt exists in my mind as to the efficacy of such a program. After all, results count. If the criminal goes out again and assaults, robs or steals, the program has failed. You and I are the ones who are suffering.

I do not advocate a return to brutality of punishment. Cutting the hands off did not cure theft. Neither does a psychiatrist's report. Perhaps a full-time psychiatrist or psychiatric case worker for each offender to reorient him would be a complete answer to the problem. But it is impractical.

Certainty of punishment is a great deterrent to continued anti-social behavior. Spanking has not been proven to be entirely without merit in the disciplining of children. The same theory carried into the lives of irresponsible, sometimes childlike, individuals is equally effective. It is not a cure-all. Certainty of punishment is not to be

relied on entirely. The basis of the modern correctional approach is theoretically sound and should remain an important part of our system, but it should be used sparingly and effectively, not, as in the present program, promiscuously.

Twice in history the vast majority of decent, law-abiding citizens had the greatest protection from aggressive, antisocial acts on the part of the lawless minority—under the Peace of Rome and the Peace of Britain. Under Pax Romana and Pax Britannia, the malefactor knew that retribution would be swift, sure and severe. It was simple, easy to understand, cause and effect.

A CONSTANT and troublesome result of the modern approach is the self-pity it instills in the criminal. No longer does he accept responsibility for his actions. He is ill. He can't help himself. He is the result of society's mistake. With this attitude, what chance has the correctional process?

It might be compared to the mental processes of a sex-offender I handled recently. Ignorant, unstable, inadequate, he also was a religious fanatic. Religion was his excuse. He had reduced his thinking to the point where he believed that when he became a "backslider" and molested small children, the devil had entered his soul, thus

he didn't commit these terrible acts, the devil did. In his thinking process, all he had to do was to pray and sing and get the devil out and God back in, and everything would be all right. I did not doubt his sincerity for a moment, but the facts were that he had done a great deal of backsliding in his life, and a great many innocent children had suffered. It wasn't fair to let him run around loose while God and the devil struggled for his soul.

The person who begins to believe that society is at fault and not himself is dangerous. Society becomes his devil. He escapes personal responsibility. How can he be expected to cease this behavior which is hurting innocent victims?

Take the example of Fred, who had stolen thousands of dollars from his employer. He had been through the modern correctional process before. He stood before me, explaining his antisocial behavior in terms of the failure of society. I stopped him and said, "Let's reduce our terms to something we both can understand. You are a thief. I am a judge. Let's start from there and decide what I am going to do with you." He was thunderstruck, shocked, insulted. So were his family and friends. "Fred a thief? Ridiculous. He's unfortunate. He's sick." When we completed our rather brief conversation, an inkling of

his own personal responsibilities had begun to break through the psychiatric-psychological-sociological mumbo-jumbo with which he had become indoctrinated. He knew why he was being sent to jail. I have a feeling Fred was helped. I think I destroyed the self pity which had become his boon companion in time of stress.

With this class of ill-adjusted and inadequate unfortunates, a positive cause and effect approach is effective.

**W**HAT ABOUT the juvenile offender? When a youthful offender is brought to court for the first time, every effort should be made to "negate the factors which resulted in his antisocial behavior." The trouble is that, in a race of extremists, this commendable ambition is overdone and applied to every case. Over and over again the youthful offender comes before the court, and over and over again the same philosophy applies. The judicial and correctional process becomes a mockery.

When I took my first stint as a juvenile court judge, I didn't know much about modern child psychology or modern correctional thought. One of the first cases which came before me was that of a chronic traffic offender, aged 17. Cocky and arrogant, he had received so many traffic tickets he could paper his room with them. In juvenile court, a youthful of-

fender is not sentenced to jail. If he is in danger of leading an improper life, he is placed in temporary custodial detention. Suddenly this hot rodder found himself in "temporary custodial detention" in the county jail, pending the outcome of his case. Later in the day, I happened to be in the anteroom of the jail and overheard his plaintive telephone call to his parents, "They can't do this to me!" After a few days of detention he had a hearing and was released. I don't know what happened to him; he didn't come before me with any more tickets. Did I "cure" him? Probably not. Did I reorient him within society and remove the irritations which had resulted in his antisocial behavior? No. But, one thing I certainly did. I negated his dangerous antisocial tendencies in the operation of a motor vehicle. In the language of the street, I put the fear of God in him and protected others against his insane driving.

An experienced "juvie" is a real problem. Chronologically an infant, in experience he is a hardened criminal. But handle him like the criminal that he is, and loud are the lamentations. "Hard, brutal, unfeeling, lacking in understanding." When a citizen is robbed, raped or assaulted, does the age of the offender really matter?

Young people, like older people, understand cause and effect.

Granted, they should be handled separate and apart and not placed in custody with older and more sophisticated criminals. Nevertheless, certainty of punishment would go a long way to combat the rocketing increase in juvenile delinquency.

IN ONE FIELD of antisocial behavior, the sex crime, the state of California has made great strides in the illness therapy approach. This is done on a highly selective basis. Persons guilty of sex offenses against small children are processed through sexual psychopathy procedures. After extensive psychiatric, psychological and clinical examinations, those who can and will respond to treatment are handled at the Atascadero State Hospital with excellent results. This selective process is careful and thorough. Unless the individual has the ability to respond to treatment, hospital authorities will not accept the case. Then he is returned to the criminal courts and handled like any other criminal.

A long, hard look at the entire correctional process—of juvenile as well as older offenders—indicates the soundness of the basic philosophy of treating as ill only those who, realistically, will respond to such treatment. As for the rest, they understand the law of cause and effect. Let's handle them as criminals, not patients.

## Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?

*"Now, upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.*

*"And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre.*

*"And they entered in and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.*

*"And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.*

*"And as they were afraid and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said among them, Why seek ye the living among the dead?" "He is not here but is risen. . . ." Luke 24:1-8*

*In all four Gospels this is the climax of the story of Jesus, the Son of God, a story of a promise kept, of hope reborn, of the triumph of good over evil and of life over death. This it is that has given vigor to the Christian religion as it spread throughout the world, a living religion, for those who want to live to their utmost powers.*

# THE BOOK SHELF

## THE MYSTERY MEN OF WASHINGTON

by Politicus

**THE INVISIBLE PRESIDENCY.** By Louis W. Koenig. Rinehart, New York. 438 pp., \$6.95.

**T**HE HISTORY of the American Presidency has many hidden chapters which supply the clue to past events. None of these chapters surpass in interest the story of the unofficial Presidential adviser. Like the King's favorite, in monarchical days, the adviser has sometimes loomed almost as large as his President.

There is nothing malign about the institution of the President's adviser. With the Presidency bogged down with burdensome functions, it is natural that an overworked President should turn to a trusted friend to relieve him of routine. We have had few Lincolns who were strong enough to stand alone in the making of decisions.

Only too often, the Presidential "friend" has proved to be a dangerous political liability. Jackson's Peggy Eaton, Cleveland's Dan Lamont, Truman's Harry Vaughan, were political dead weights. On the other hand, McKinley's Mark Hanna and FDR's much traveled Eleanor probably strengthened their principals in public relations.

Louis W. Koenig has written the story of some of these men and women behind the Presidency. Of essential

interest to the present reading public is his chapter on Sherman Adams, the man who became the alter ego of Dwight Eisenhower.

The author explains Adams' long ascendancy in the present administration to Eisenhower's chronic disinclination to be the "No" man. Adams acted as an abrasive buffer for him which left his personal popularity undented when unpleasant decisions had to be made. Ike's distaste for reading also played into the Adams hands. He is quoted as saying that "If a proposition can't be stated in one page it can't be worth saying." Adams read the fine print and then wrote out all the briefings for the President. Inevitably, this gave him the opportunity to make most of the non-major decisions himself.

As unquestioned chief of the 412 White House administrators and staff members, Adams easily gathered administration power into his hands. His influence, Mr. Koenig points out, reached into the Cabinet. The resignations of Herbert Brownell, Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby and Douglas McKay from the Cabinet were hastened by Adams' hatchet work, he explains. Other even more prominent Cabinet members felt it pleasanter to leave public life than to work with Adams. Although all his antecedents were conservative, his

influence was on the side of "Modern Republicanism." The President's brother, Edgar, well described the situation when he protested that the President was under the "excessively liberal" influence of "Milt" (Milton Eisenhower) and "Sherm."

The fall of Adams from such an eminence was Luciferian. The President was inclined to retain Adams even after the Goldfine revelations. In the end it was Nixon who brought the issue of Adams forcibly to Mr. Eisenhower. Hoping to save the 1958 election, "Sherm" was dropped.

The chapters dealing with Franklin

D. Roosevelt's Tommy Corcoran and Harry L. Hopkins and Theodore Roosevelt's William Loeb are especially interesting. The author has the gift of sustained interest. He has dredged up a wealth of forgotten gossip and sidelights upon his subjects. He builds up a picture of his White House favorites which is warm and three dimensional.

This is history seen through the keyhole of the movers and shakers who have stood in the Presidential shadow. As such it throws a revealing light about how things actually happen in Washington.

## AN ANSWER TO FREUD

by Harold Lord Varney

THE NEW PSYCHIATRY. By Dr. Nathan Masor. Philosophical Library, New York. 156 pp., \$3.75.

THE PSYCHIATRISTS and the Freudians have so long held sway over the field of mental disease that few have cared to challenge their glib assumptions. That there is a large element of charlatanism and irresponsible guess-work in their pretended cures has long been suspected by the layman. That the psychiatrists, through their experiments upon the human mind, are exercising a dangerous and uncontrolled power in our modern culture is widely believed.

Unfortunately, since psychiatry shields itself behind an impressive mumbo-jumbo of unfamiliar and pseudo-scientific verbiage, the ordinary layman is unequipped to engage in controversy, with its high priests. He quickly discovers that they are not talking the same language.

Hence, it is a heartening event when

a practicing neurologist of recognized standing takes on the psychiatric priesthood and debunks them. Dr. Nathan Masor, after long experience with mental patients, has reached the firm conclusion that most of the modern wonder treatments are ineffective. He goes further and points out that, in many cases, they are positively harmful.

He rejects psychoanalysis almost in toto. He points out that the analyst, by stirring up buried memories and emotive states, creates tensions instead of relieving them. Analysis flies in the face of the most basic common sense which teaches us that persons laboring under anxiety should banish worry from their minds and find a substitute in activity or new interests. Every clergyman to whom men and women come with their problems knows this elemental truth. The remedy of the Freudian for anxiety is more anxiety. Dr. Masor also demolishes the convenient "guilt" theory



of human conduct. He points out that psychoanalysis, in inventing such concepts as the ego, super-ego, id and unconscious, is creating unscientific tools which cannot be measured or tested by any accepted physical law. They belong to symbolism, not science.

Nor does Dr. Masor share the confidence of most psychiatrists in some of the recent aids to the treatment of mental disorders. He distrusts shock treatment which, in his experience, has dangerous side effects. Conceding the temporary results of shock treatment in some cases, he declares that "the danger of catastrophic after-effects mitigates strongly against this form of treatment, even if results can be assured of being predictably good, which is far from the case."

He also warns against tranquilizers whose principal consequence, he suggests, is to enrich the pharmaceutical industry, "I have never seen any tranquilizing agency prove to be of any value in reversing a depressive mood," he writes, "but the reverse situation, namely, the creation of a depressed mood, or aggravation of same by tranquilizers, has been frequently observed." However, he concedes the usefulness of tranquilizers

in cases of overstimulated patients.

Against these prevailing psychiatric enthusiasms, Dr. Masor opposes a biochemical explanation of the cause of much mental disorder. He contends that most psychiatrists treat symptoms, rather than causes. In much mental disease he finds that disturbances in metabolism cause the imbalance which leads to illness.

For his preferred treatment he coins the name psychocrinology. "The basic medication in the described treatment for mental disease," he writes, "is the thyroid hormone." Fatigue and anxiety, he argues, are the basic causes of not only nervous but also other bodily diseases. In a large number of experiments, Dr. Masor found that thyroxin and Vitamin B injections relieved fatigue and anxiety and, over a period of time, successfully combatted physical diseases. He describes the application of this treatment to arteriosclerosis with surprising results.

While the lay reader cannot pass scientific judgment on Dr. Masor's biochemical assumptions, his book clears away many misconceptions which now retard the successful treatment of mental disease. It is a convincing reply to the psychiatric cult.

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### *Merchants of Filth*

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Today, there are more than one hundred magazines, in six different categories, undermining the morals of America's young people: the so-called "men's magazines," the "war horror" group, the "girlie" magazines, the "confession" magazines, the "detective" publications, and the "confidential expose" group.

Their total circulation is over 25,000,000 copies a month. Many of the publishers, writers, editors, and distributors of this mass-produced filth have Communist affiliations or underworld associations.

There is a direct tie-in between subversive magazines—which openly advertise obscene movies and pornographic devices for sale to teenagers—and the billion-dollar pornography racket which is the U. S. Post Office Department's biggest law-enforcement problem. These magazines openly endorse the filthiest paperback books, such as "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and "Pornography and the Law" (see MERCURY reprints for details of these two smut-vending "classics")

# THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: Fidel Castro, the so-called “deliverer” of Cuba—reportedly Communist aided and supported—has become another potential dictator, in place of Battista. . . . In the United States, any similarly ambitious “deliverer” would have to take over our 50 sovereign states as well as our central government before instituting a new government by force.

However, World Government threatens to “deliver” us from our “outmoded” form of government . . . by inducing us to adopt the sweet-sounding . . . “home rule” which will not only destroy our state boundaries but will make us vulnerable to such (Castro) *coup d’etat* and to national destruction. . . . Preservation of our states, under constitutional protection, is indispensable.

Under World Government we would lose our national sovereignty—our right to govern ourselves under the Constitution—and would be compelled to surrender to the ruling government all rights of national sovereignty necessary to give it total power over all nations.

A London Parliamentary Conference on World Government recommended that all nations be urged to join, and once accepted, that continued membership *must be compulsory*. However, the idea of compulsory initial adherence was rejected “since it might well involve war.” Another plan was proposed: amend the United Nations Charter—a treaty—so that membership in the UN is open to all states which accept the obligations contained in the charter, but “having become a

member *no state (nation) may secede.*” Membership becomes compulsory.

No sane person would ever enter into an agreement from which he could never withdraw. That such condition is part of the agreement warns signers that action is proposed that will be harmful if they should withdraw.

The U. S. is already a signer of the UN Charter which, as a treaty, supersedes our Constitution. Under the treaty’s distorted construction former President Truman almost destroyed our freedom. In his attempted seizure of the steel industry, relying on power he believed he possessed as a signer of the UN Charter, he almost succeeded (his action was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court) in destroying our right to hold private property free from government seizure. At the same time, he stated he believed he possessed like power to seize the press.

Though Americans are blessed with 74 precious rights under the U.S. Constitution, there are two we could not possibly lose and remain free, namely: the right to own private property and hold it free from government seizure. Our Constitution will never become “outmoded” until the principles of Christianity are outmoded, because it is founded on those principles.

This so-called “home rule” or “metropolitan government” is a snare and a delusion to confuse those gullible people so imbued with foreign subversive ideology that they are careless of their freedom and willing to deliver it into the hands of “scientific socialists” or “social science experts.”

We will appraise it best when we understand that it contemplates totalitarian World Government by socialists and that socialism has been aptly defined as "communism with a long fuse."

JUDGE BEATRICE J. BROWN  
Brattleboro, Vermont

*Sir:* The growing list of Americans in Castro's jails, along with the thousands held in the Red jails of Russia and China, and thousands more G.I.'s held in jail by our "Status-of-Forces-Allies" adds up to an alarming number of Americans now held captive.

New to Americans, these beginnings of national captivity are accepted with complacency. The lack of protest is frightening.

J. KESNER KAHN  
Chicago, Illinois

*Sir:* AMERICAN MERCURY is a much needed astringent in the nation-wide cloying chorus of sweetness and light. It seems to be the only magazine today which is not afraid of an idea.

W. H. B.  
Westfield, Mass.

*Sir:* AMERICAN MERCURY is filling a real need and is a mouthpiece of a real America more than any other periodical.

WILLIAM KULLGREN  
Atascadero, California

*Sir:* MERCURY has surely given us a factual insight into our precious country's background and conditions here as well as world wide. What a patriotic and dedicated organization you are... and how grateful we are for all your efforts, labors and long range planning.

H. C. S.  
Chico, California

*Sir:* The article "Los Angeles' Smog Pot" in the January issue is one of the most honest and factual articles I have seen in any publication concerning the hoax that is being perpetrated upon the public by the officials of Los Angeles County.

Mr. Neise mentioned Mr. Phillips as leading the fight for clean air with the Citizens' Anti-Smog Action Committee. Mr. Phillips has been a leader in the fight for clean air, and a capable and unpaid one. He has been the spokesman for the Property Protector's Federation, Inc., and is also an active and valued member of the Citizens' Anti-Smog Action Committee, Inc.

The Citizens' Anti-Smog Action Committee was organized over five years ago and has also been in the forefront of the fight for clean air and has worked hand in glove with Mr. Phillips and his Property Protectors Federation. These are the only two strictly citizen organizations fighting the politicians and oil interests side by side for our right to breathe clean air. There are other so-called independent organizations or committees but their program tends to "rubber stamp" the actions of our country supervisors in their attempt to shield and protect the oil industry and to cover up for their own 12 year failure to restore our clear air.

I am writing asking that the wonderful and fine efforts of the Property Protectors Federation members not go unrecognized.

FRANCIS H. PACKARD, Chairman  
Citizens Anti-Smog Action  
Committee, Inc.

*Sir:* My attention has been called to an article appearing in the January issue of The AMERICAN MERCURY entitled, "Blowing the Lid Off Los Angeles Smog Pot" under the by-line of R. B. Niese.

After reading the article I am compelled to protest the gross inaccuracies and mis-statements of fact which constitute its major portion. What has motivated the author to this unwarranted attack is a question only he can answer, but it is certainly not an effort to comply with the literary intent of your publication, "To Bear Witness to the Truth."

In addition to statements that are false, misleading and distorted, the article is replete with innuendos, half-truths and cleverly worded "conclusions" which tend to discredit the work of the Air Pollution Control District and industry and hold them up to public ridicule and contempt. If it is the intent of your publication to willingly join the author in this effort and if the editorial policy of your magazine is such that it provides a medium for the publication of articles for which there is no basis in fact, then it is apparent that a review of this intent and

policy is long overdue.

In conclusion, may I refer you to a statement by the Honorable James Roosevelt at the conclusion of Hearings of Subcommittee No. 5 of the Select Committee of Small Business which was held in Los Angeles in May of 1956. Speaking for the Committee, Congressman Roosevelt said: "We would emphasize that in our view as of this time we feel that it should be made very clear to the public that there is no such thing as any quick and complete cure to the problem, and that those who would even intimate such is possible do the community a disservice."

I feel confident that The AMERICAN MERCURY magazine would not wish to be classified in a manner which would indicate a disservice to this or any other community.

S. SMITH GRISWOLD  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
Los Angeles, California

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### *A Prayer for Our Country*

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Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage; We humbly beseech thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of thy favour and glad to do thy will. Bless our land with honourable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in thy Name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that, through obedience to thy law, we may show forth thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in thee to fail; all of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

—The Old North Church, Boston

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# Oil for America

To preserve our free way of life through the constitutional government as founded by our great forefathers, it is important that American citizens assume more responsibility of governing themselves and rendering services now provided by the Federal Government. Through high Governmental expenditures the total government debt reached \$333 billion in the fiscal year 1958. Excessive government spending must result in higher taxes or deficits—both of which will eventually destroy our free economy. Each individual citizen must realize *that only people pay taxes*, even though taxes are levied on business. It is, therefore, up to the people to demand that government extravagance be stopped.

The oil and gas industry provides products that insure our country's progress in peace and security in war. It is imperative that the Percentage Depletion Allowance now provided by Con-

gress be continued to give an incentive to domestic producers to invest the large sum of money necessary to discover and develop additional needed oil and gas reserves. Imports of foreign oil should be kept to a minimum to assure sufficient domestic production. Appropriate legislation should be passed giving control of sale and production of gas back to State Conservation Commissions.



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